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JOURNAL DIVISION
HERALD TRIBUNE
COURTESY

Thatcher Redirects Campaign

In Heseltine's Camp, a Growing Sense of Confidence

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — An embattled Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher returned early from the European security conference in Paris on Wednesday and vowed, "I fight on, I fight to win," despite growing confidence in the camp of her challenger, Michael Heseltine, that he would oust her from the Conservative Party leadership next week.

Reporting on the conference at a debate in the House of Commons, Mrs. Thatcher rejected a suggestion that she had entered the twilight of her leadership, though many British political commentators were saying that she has, no matter what happens next.

"The first eleven and one-half years haven't been so bad," she said, "and with regard to twilight, please remember, there are 24 hours in a day."

Later, she named a new campaign manager for the leadership contest, Energy Secretary John Wakeham.

A former leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Wakeham may better know the 372 members who will vote Tuesday in the second ballot in the leadership contest than Mrs. Thatcher's campaign manager in the first round, George Younger, a former defense minister.

Her proposer and seconder will again be Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and the chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, who ruled themselves out of the contest.

Mrs. Thatcher's grit in the face of adversity was praised by President George Bush before he left Paris on Wednesday for the Middle East. He said that for her to have attended the Paris security conference "during a traumatic election process" showed "her fiber and her steel."

He added, "I respect her a lot."

Before her determined statements to reporters outside her residence at No. 10 Downing Street and her remarks in the House of Commons, speculation was rife that Mrs. Thatcher might even resign as prime minister to avoid further humiliation, as even some of her former supporters had urged.

The prime minister was scheduled to have her weekly audience with Queen Elizabeth II on Wednesday night. But a close aide said that resignation — which, by constitutional tradition, prime ministers have to offer to their sovereign — was not on the agenda.

"She's determined to win," the aide said.

Mrs. Thatcher was forced into the second ballot by her failure Tuesday to halt Mr. Heseltine's challenge by the required first-round margin of 56 of the 372 voting Conservative members of Parliament. She won 204, Mr. Heseltine got 152 and 16 abstained.

In the second round, a simple majority of 187 votes would be enough to win.

But while a new leader would have a chance of uniting the party, Mrs. Thatcher, 65, almost certainly *could not. She will have to* lead it, demoralized and squabbling over its self-inflicted wounds, into the general election that must be held before mid-1992.

On Thursday, she will lead the government's side in a debate in the House of Commons over a no-confidence motion submitted by the leader of the opposition Labor Party, Neil Kinnock.

In the unlikely event that enough of Mrs. Thatcher's critics deserted the government in the vote at the end of that debate, the 99-vote Conservative majority would melt away and an election would be held next month. But with Mr. Kinnock's party enjoying a lead in all the public-opinion polls, that would be politically suicidal for many Conservative members.

One of those who abstained Tuesday, Timothy Raison, a non-cabinet minister in Mrs. Thatcher's government until 1986, said, "I would guess that the people who abstained would tend to go to Mr. Heseltine."

Mr. Heseltine, 57, who left Mrs. Thatcher's cabinet as defense minister five years ago, sounded confident of victory during BBC radio interview on Wednesday.

"Last night, colleagues who supported her once were saying that a change is necessary and they will be switching their votes," he said.

He also was critical of Mrs. Thatcher's style in not sounding out cabinet colleagues and other advisers before announcing that she would carry the battle forward.

"I would not have done that," he said. "We are talking about whether the cabinet has a role in the way this government is run, whether the elder experienced voices in the party who often play a big role behind the scenes could not have had a chance to explore the options and take the temperature."

They were doing so Wednesday. Timothy Renton, the Conservatives' chief whip in the House of Commons, and Norman Tebbit, a former minister one of Mrs. Thatcher's closest confidants, visit-

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Kevin Lamarque/Reuters

A policeman carrying one of many bouquets sent Wednesday to Mrs. Thatcher's official residence at No. 10 Downing Street.

Jerome Delay/Agence France-Presse

Mr. Bush with King Fahd during ceremonies in Saudi Arabia, where Mr. Bush will visit U.S. troops.

Bush to Meet With Assad After Gulf Trip

Talks in Geneva To Focus on Kuwait And U.S. Hostages

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JIDDA — In an unexpected move, President George Bush will meet President Hafez Assad of Syria in Switzerland on Friday to discuss the Gulf crisis and American hostages in Lebanon.

As Mr. Bush arrived in Saudi Arabia on Wednesday, the White House said he would fly to Geneva for a two-hour conference with Mr. Assad after a Thanksgiving Day visit on Thursday with U.S. troops and a stop in Cairo for talks with President Hosni Mubarak.

The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said that the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait would be the focus of the Geneva meeting, but that the plight of American hostages in captivity in Lebanon would also be discussed.

In recent weeks, Syria has extended its authority in Lebanon, where Muslim groups are believed to be holding Americans and others hostage. At the same time, Mr. Assad has aligned himself more closely than ever before with the United States in the allied effort to end Iraq's occupation of Kuwait.

The Gulf crisis played an important part in Mr. Bush's conversations at the European summit conference in Paris, where he tried to enlist support for a new United Nations resolution authorizing force against Iraq to free Kuwait. Vital to that effort is the Soviet Union, which has a veto as a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Just before he boarded Air Force One in Paris for the flight to Jidda, Mr. Bush said any differences with the Soviet Union on the Gulf situation were "extraordinarily minor." He said he and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev saw "eye to eye" on the subject despite the Soviet leader's reluctance to issue a public declaration of support for the UN resolution that Mr. Bush wants.

For his part, Mr. Gorbachev said, "The most important thing is this: We have to act, we have to be resolute and firm, and there is a need for the UN Security Council without delay to discuss the situation and make a decision there."

"The situation is very dangerous," he said after a meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada at the Soviet ambassador's residence in Paris. "We cannot leave things this way without giving them a closer analysis."

President François Mitterrand said Wednesday that a UN resolution authorizing an eventual use of force against Iraq would likely be adopted within three weeks.

In Saudi Arabia, Mr. Bush said he planned to tell the American troops: "We're going to prevail. We're not there on a mission impossible."

Mr. Bush said he was "more committed than ever" to driving Iraq from Kuwait and added, "I think we should take action right away in the United Nations for more resolutions."

Mr. Bush also defended his meeting with Mr. Assad. "Syrians want to see Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait just as much as we do," he said. "I have no problem sitting down with him for this common objective."

Shortly after arriving in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Bush conferred with the exiled emir of Kuwait, later saying that they had "agreed that all options remained open

See BUSH, Page 2

A former CIA official says the United States is ignoring terrorism acts by Syria, its Gulf ally. Page 2.

Milken Gets 10-Year Prison Term

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — In a stiff message to Wall Street about the excesses of the 1980s, the billionaire junk-bond financier Michael R. Milken was sentenced Wednesday to 10 years in prison.

Judge Kimba M. Wood, caught between competing demands for leniency befitting Mr. Milken's public remorse and for heavy punishment of crimes involving millions of dollars, said the 44-year-old financier had showed a pattern of skirting the law. She said she was sending him to prison to deter others in the financial community.

The sentence was handed down after Mr. Milken's guilty plea in April to six counts of filing false information with government regulators, filing false income tax returns and conspiracy. Although he could have received up to 28 years, the 10-year sentence was at the high end of estimates by legal experts.

The plea prevented a public airing of the government's most serious charges: first, that Mr. Milken broke the law helping corporate raiders use junk bonds to finance their attacks on some of America's largest companies; second, that illegal profit-splitting and kickbacks to Mr. Milken's web of financial cronies helped his firm, Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., dominate the market for high-yield, high-risk bonds that Mr. Milken developed.

Drexel was threatened by the government with prosecution and went bankrupt early this year. The junk bond market has collapsed because many companies that floated them are encountering difficulty meeting their heavy interest payments. Prices of junk bonds have sunk so low that those actually paying interest yield an average of 21 percent, almost twice as much as U.S. government bonds.

Five of the counts against Mr. Milken drew two-year sentences, each to be served consecutively. One count drew three years probation, during which the man who hired a public relations agent to arrange charitable events for him will have to perform 1,800 hours of community service after he his release from prison.

Each count also drew minimum fines of $50 each, since Mr. Milken has

See MILKEN, Page 2

34 States Sign Charter of Paris

Leaders Declare 'New Era of Peace' as Conference Ends

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President George Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev on Wednesday joined the leaders of Europe in declaring an end to "the era of confrontation and division in Europe," and promised "a new era of democracy, peace and unity" for the continent that launched the 20th century's two world wars.

Mr. Gorbachev's signature on the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, adopted at the end of the 34-state meeting, represents the first Soviet commitment in an important international document to holding free and fair elections on a regular basis and encouraging free enterprise at home.

In his speech formally closing the three-day conference, President François Mitterrand warned his fellow leaders that only by avoiding "a new division between haves and have-nots" on the Continent would future conflict be avoided.

His remarks echoed the new emphasis on economic development and the environment offered by the 20-page document that was adopted by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In 1975 in Helsinki, the first meeting of the 34 states was driven by the tensions of the Cold War and the division of Europe between competing ideologies.

But the gathering here of the heads of state or government from all the states of Europe, except Albania, plus the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union, underscored how the collapse of Communist rule in the past 18 months has changed Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

At the 1975 conference, the Soviet Union successfully pushed for the recognition of the frontiers that emerged from World War II as Europe's permanent frontiers. In return, the West insisted that the the exercise of fundamental human rights be permitted in the East bloc nations.

The failure of the old Soviet approach to "stability" was underlined by the absence at the Paris gathering of East Germany, which disappeared with German reunification on Oct. 3.

The detailed and sweeping commitments to free elections and other democratic freedoms undertaken in Paris by the Soviet Union and *its former satellites also demonstrated* how the old Helsinki process has been overtaken by events.

A major function of the conference has now become ensuring that the Soviet Union and the new democracies of Eastern Europe are not excluded from the political and economic progress that Western Europe has made in recent years. This was indicated by the wording of the Charter and by remarks by some of the leaders at press conferences.

Many of the details contained in the Charter of Paris providing for a

See CHARTER, Page 2

Civil War, Soviet Rightist Says

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The leader of a large conservative faction in parliament said Wednesday that civil war had broken out across the Soviet Union and that he would press for Mikhail S. Gorbachev's resignation if the Soviet president failed to assert his authority by next month.

The legislator, Lieutenant Colonel Viktor Alksnis, the chairman of the conservative Soyuz, or Union, faction in the parliament, said in an interview with the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya that Mr. Gorbachev had allowed nationalists and liberal democrats to undermine the authority of the Communist Party and the central government and to begin breaking up the union itself.

"Under any other political system, leaders who fail to achieve practical change for the better — to say nothing of their obvious failures — are replaced," he said. "It's time that we, too, followed this universal rule."

Sovetskaya Rossiya, the newspaper of the Russian Republic's Communist Party, published the lengthy interview with Lieutenant Colonel Alksnis on its front page.

He said that his comments did not represent the official line of Soyuz, but he added that the group would meet next week and discuss the issue. Soyuz claims the support of 500 of the 2,250 deputies in the Congress of People's Deputies.

"If the president finally begins to fulfill his promises, that is, if he refuses to allow the collapse of the country and starts bringing things into order, then we will give him comprehensive support," Lieutenant Colonel Alksnis, 40, said. "If he once again limits himself to word games, we'll demand his resignation."

"This period is long enough to see if his words will be supported by deeds or everything will just stay as it is," he said.

Lieutenant Colonel Alksnis added that Mr. Gorbachev would have to declare "presidential rule" in the republics or risk losing his authority completely to those who he called "criminal" nationalists who are campaigning for independence and sovereignty in the Ukraine, the Baltic states and other republics.

Asked about the conflicts in various regions of the country, he said:

"Real civil war has broken out in the country. In the majority of regions, it is true, it is still a kind of cold war, but elsewhere it is already a matter of arms, with killings, people wounded and hundreds of thousands of refugees.

"If we don't stop the escalation of violence and mutual intolerance, large-scale hostilities could engulf the country."

■ Soviets Press for Food

Facing a harsh winter and popular discontent, Mr. Gorbachev has pressed Western countries for emergency shipments of food, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of

See SOVIETS, Page 2

For GIs and Hosts, A Widening Chasm

Restrictions Fuel Misunderstanding

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — As the military deployment here lengthens and President George Bush arrives to celebrate Thanksgiving, the cultural gap dividing U.S. troops from their Saudi hosts appears to be widening, leaving each staring at the other across a chasm neither can easily bridge.

"The other day, I realized that none of us has gone into the desert and said thank you to the American soldiers for coming here to save us," a Saudi government official said.

"We haven't visited them. We haven't invited them into our homes. They must think we are terrible people."

Asked why so few Saudis had made the effort to get in touch with U.S. soldiers, the government official said: "I don't really know. We're an insular people still, not very welcoming to foreigners. The whole experience is making me think a lot about being Saudi and about how we relate to others."

To judge from the comments of U.S. troops stationed here, they don't

See GAP, Page 2

Kiosk

38 Are Killed In Thai Crash

BANGKOK (AP) — An airplane carrying tourists to Ko Samui, a resort island in the Gulf of Thailand, crashed Wednesday during heavy rains, killing all 38 people aboard, the police said.

The Bangkok Airways turboprop, on a flight from Bangkok, went down 10 kilometers (6 miles) from the runway of the airport. The plane was carrying 34 passengers, including 29 foreigners, and a crew of four.

Dutch Win in Soccer

ROTTERDAM (Reuters) — The Netherlands, the European soccer champion, beat Greece, 2-0, here Wednesday in a qualifying match for the 1992 tournament.

General News

India's prime minister named his cabinet, keeping four key posts for himself. Page 3.

Cambodia's factional quarrels are threatening a planned Paris peace conference. Page 2.

Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close

Up	
9.16	
2,539.36	

The Dollar In New York

DM	1.477
Pound	1.97
Yen	127.15
FF	4.9815

Adversary Proceeding: A Professor Takes a Stand

By Mary B. W. Tabor
New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In a small Harvard Law School basement classroom, 22 eager students gather weekly for a class no one was expected to take.

The course offers no credit — a sacrifice almost unheard of for Harvard law students. Yet there is no break from reams of required reading, no relief from weekly written assignments.

This is hardly an ordinary class. It is a civil rights seminar taught by Derrick A. Bell Jr., the soft-spoken black professor who broke ranks with Harvard last spring by vowing to take an unpaid leave of absence until the law school appointed a minority woman to its tenured faculty. Of the faculty's 62 tenured members, three are black and five are women.

For Mr. Bell, teaching "Civil Rights at the Crossroads" without his annual salary of about $120,000 is an extension of his protest.

"Asking people for something is one thing," said Mr. Bell, a leading U.S. legal scholar, after a recent class. "Taking action is another."

For many of his students, black and white, young and old, taking the class without credit has also been a way of protesting.

"The fact that students are willing to take a class with no credit sends a strong message to the faculty that we need more diversity, more ferment, more alternatives to the white male perspective," said Steven R. Donziger, a third-year student.

Another message was sent Tuesday, when 12 students filed a lawsuit in Massachusetts Superior Court charging that Harvard Law School's hiring practices are discriminatory by default if not by design and asking the court to force the school to adopt a more vigorous plan to hire women and minorities.

A university spokesman had no immediate comment.

Mr. Bell's teaching style exemplifies the kind of diversity that is needed, his students say. He weaves written reflections by the students on their assigned reading together with fictionalized case studies from his book, "And We Are Not Saved," to shape discussions on such civil rights issues as job discrimination, criminal justice and racism.

"He's been a role model to many students because, more than any other professor, he's been able to bridge the classroom and the sidewalk, the classroom and the real world," Mr. Donziger said.

In a recent class, Mr. Bell, 60, leaned on his lectern and watched quietly as two students began a debate.

Getting *jobs when you are a minority* member is not so difficult, said Fernando Colon-Navarro, but getting promotions is. "I've been told a million times that my problem is my background, that I'm too left-leaning," he said. "Affirmative action does not work."

Michael Gilbert, 33, a navy lawyer who is working on a master's degree at Harvard, countered with on-the-job observations. "I know it's only one person's experience," he said, "but I have worked for 11 years and have seen that it does."

After several minutes, Mr. Bell asked the class what other kinds of hiring laws might be more effective. Hands shot up; animated discussion followed.

"I have three other professors, but Mr. Bell is head, shoes and shoelaces above the rest of them," Mr. Gilbert said.

Anita L. Allen, a visiting professor from Georgetown Law School, described Mr. Bell's class as "fascinating, moving, complicated, surprisingly personal, surprisingly nondoctrinal."

The personal side has a sad aspect. When Mr. Bell announced his protest last April, he said that, in part, he felt he was not an adequate role model for female students, although he said his wife dis-

See HARVARD, Page 2

Agence France-Presse

Family and friends welcoming home sailors at Cartagena, Spain, after their tour of duty in the Gulf region. Meanwhile, Iraq's move to free German hostages has put Bonn in a political corner. Page 5.

Ex-CIA Aide Says Syrian Terrorism Is Ignored

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A former high-ranking CIA official has asserted that the government had applied a double standard to Middle Eastern sponsors of terrorism, berating Iraq and Iran while overlooking "really horrible" acts by a current ally against Iraq, the government of President Hafez Assad of Syria.

The former official, Vincent M. Cannistraro, said the policy paralleled Washington's treatment of Iraq in the early 1980s, when the United States removed that country from an official list of terrorist nations despite what he said was evidence that Baghdad still harbored terrorist groups.

Mr. Cannistraro called the failure of the United States to respond to that evidence "a terrible mistake." He said he feared Washington was repeating that mistake with Syria.

A State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, denied that the United States had overlooked terrorist activity in either nation.

He said the U.S. government had removed Iraq from a list of nations sponsoring terrorism in 1982, "when their behavior improved." It was reinstated to the list this year, he said, because of growing evidence of its involvement in state-sponsored terrorism.

Syria remains on the list.

A CIA spokesman, Mark Mansfield, said Mr. Cannistraro was "a retired agency official who is entitled to express his own opinion."

Mr. Cannistraro, a veteran intelligence officer who worked overseas and in posts at the White House and the Pentagon, was director of operations and analysis at the CIA's counterterrorism center for two years until September.

He is now an expert on terrorism and intelligence at the National Strategy Information Center, a conservative Washington think tank on intelligence issues.

Although some legislators and private experts have questioned U.S. resolve against terrorists, Mr. Cannistraro is the first former official actively involved in recent efforts against terrorism to raise the issue.

Michel Clement/Agence France-Presse

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of a Cambodian faction, arriving in Paris ahead of peace talks.

Talks on Cambodia Facing Uphill Fight

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Renewed squabbling among the four warring factions in Cambodia could stymie plans for a peace conference in Paris next month intended to sign an agreement ending that country's 12-year-old war, according to Asian and Western diplomats.

A protracted delay, experts on Cambodia say, would increase the chances of a return to power by the communist Khmer Rouge, whose rule from 1975 to 1978 resulted in the deaths of 2 million people.

Although the recent international conference on Cambodia in Jakarta reported "significant progress" on details of a proposed peace agreement, neither the Phnom Penh regime nor the opposition coalition was represented.

Representatives of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are to meet in Paris on Friday and Saturday to continue their work.

But an attempt by Thailand to convene a meeting of the Cambodian factions this week in Bangkok appeared to have failed, a U.S. administration official said. And continued disagreement among the four factions has made it increasingly doubtful that they will attend a meeting in Paris next month to build on progress made at this week's meeting.

Raoul M. Jennar, a consultant to humanitarian organizations working in Cambodia wrote in a recent report that, despite advances on the diplomatic front, "in the field nothing changes."

"Battles continue," he said, and "the worst may still be to come."

Mr. Jennar, a former foreign affairs adviser to the Belgian Senate who spent most of October in Cambodia, said that during the rainy season, which just ended, Khmer Rouge forces had consolidated their military position and might be able to win a victory in the dry season.

A Cambodia scholar, Stephen R. Heder, who spent three weeks there in August, saw a possible Khmer Rouge victory not through military action but through the collapse of the government in Phnom Penh.

Mr. Heder said in a recent speech at the Australian National University, "In purely military terms, the Khmer Rouge threat is not great and has clearly been overrated by those who, for quite understandable political and moral reasons, find it useful to cry wolf in this regard."

The two Cambodia experts agreed that Prime Minister Hun Sen, a proponent of change, was losing out to communist hard-liners in his government as the country's economic health worsened.

Emphasizing that the greatest threat to the government was not purely military, Mr. Heder said that "the political narrowness of the regime" and the economic and social crises in the country could "result in a deterioration of political morale and military will."

This, he added, could "create a growing vacuum" into which the Khmer Rouge would "increasingly be able to move."

WORLD BRIEFS

Vietnam and Indonesia Sign Accords Marking End to Hanoi's Isolation

HANOI (AFP) — Indonesia signed a series of agreements Wednesday with Hanoi, marking an official end to Vietnam's 15-year isolation in the region.

The agreements came on the last day of the visit to Hanoi by President Suharto, the first head of state from a Southeast Asian country to visit Vietnam since the end of the Vietnam War in 1975.

Two agreements were signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam and Ali Alatas of Indonesia, one dealing with economic, scientific and technical cooperation and the other with setting up a joint commission.

In a joint communique, the two governments said they had decided to encourage investments in the form of joint ventures in the fields of petroleum, port construction, air flights, tourism, agriculture, banking and management training. The statement also reiterated Vietnam's hopes of joining the Association of South East Asian Nations. Analysts said the agreements were particularly symbolic as they brought together for the first time in the region two countries at opposite ends of the political spectrum — communist Vietnam and Indonesia, a strongly anti-communist nation.

Arabs Offer Deal on Israel's UN Seat

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — Arab countries have said that they are ready to end the efforts they have made since 1982 to expel Israel from the United Nations. But in return, they want the General Assembly to declare that Israel's delegation does not represent territories occupied after the 1967 war.

Lebanon's delegate, Khalil Makkawi, who is chairman of the Arab Group at the United Nations this month, said there was a consensus in favor of such a change of tactics at this year's General Assembly after a meeting of the group on Monday.

Mr. Makkawi added that the Arabs would now "try to sell" the change of tactics to other countries. The United States and the 12 European Community countries have already told the Arabs that they oppose adding any such political qualification to the acceptance of the Israeli delegation when the General Assembly votes on the delegation's credentials later this month, though they probably lack the votes to block it.

Afghan Leader Says He Met Rebels

GENEVA (Combined Dispatches) — President Najibullah of Afghanistan said Wednesday that he had held a meeting here with Afghan guerrilla leaders that had paved the way for restoring peace in the country.

"A cornerstone has been laid for opening talks and dialogue and for advancing the process as well as the implementation of the peace process," Major General Najibullah said in an interview at United Nations offices. "No doubt it will bear fruit." He declined to identify those with whom he had met.

In Peshawar, Pakistan, the Afghan government-in-exile said concocted news was being issued to cause dissension among the rebels. Its president, Sibghatullah Mojaddidi, was quoted as saying from Tehran that "neither us nor our representatives are ready to hold talks with the puppet Najib or his representative." *(AP, Reuters)*

Militia Prepares to Leave East Beirut

BEIRUT (NYT) — Thousands of Christian militiamen prepared to pull out of their strongholds in East Beirut on Wednesday in a move that would make the Lebanese capital free of gunmen for the first time since the civil war began 15 years ago.

Sources in the Lebanese Forces militia said that negotiations with the government of President Elias Hrawi to remove last-minute hurdles to the withdrawal were making progress.

In a nationwide radio and television address marking the 47th anniversary of Lebanese independence, Mr. Hrawi announced Wednesday that henceforth no unauthorized bearing of firearms would be permitted in Beirut and its northern, southern and eastern suburbs.

Libel Trial for South African Paper

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — At its libel trial on Wednesday, a South African newspaper produced what it said was fresh evidence, including a "poison ring," that it said the police had used to poison anti-apartheid campaigners.

Lieutenant General Lothar Neethling, head of the police forensic laboratories, is suing the weekly newspaper Vrye Weekblad over its allegations that he had supplied poison to be used against black and white activists. A defense witness, Lesley Lissi, testified in Rand Supreme Court that he was once a military intelligence agent and had been given poison to use against members of the African National Congress.

The newspaper's defense suffered a setback Nov. 13 when a judicial inquiry into official death squads rejected the evidence of the paper's chief informant, a former police captain, Dirk Coetzee.

Beijing Bans All Nonofficial Posters

BEIJING (UPI) — Authorities in Beijing announced a ban Wednesday on all nonofficial posters and slogans, tightening restrictions on free expression imposed last year in the violent crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

The 11-point regulation forbidding unauthorized displays of slogans and propaganda was carried in the state-run Beijing Legal Daily and reportedly went into effect Sept. 1. No reason was given for the delay in announcing the measures.

Under the rules, any individual or work unit wishing to display a poster other than those ordered by the government must submit a detailed petition to the local bureau of public health and environment. The rules are the latest in a series of restrictive measures enacted over the past 18 months. China's 1982 Constitution guarantees the right of free speech and assembly, but omits an earlier constitutional clause that allowed citizens to put up "big character posters," a traditional Chinese method of expressing dissent.

BUSH: *Meeting With Assad Is Set*

(Continued from page 1)

and that steps needed to be taken right now in order to make those options credible and effective."

The Geneva meeting with Mr. Assad would be the first between a U.S. and Syrian president since Jimmy Carter met with Mr. Assad in Geneva in 1977. Syria is a hard-line Arab nation accused by the State Department of sponsoring international terrorism and suppressing human rights.

The Syrians have promised to send 15,000 troops to join the international force deployed in Saudi Arabia, and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d visited Syria last month to discuss its role in the coalition.

"As a result of contacts between the governments of the United States and Syria, it has been agreed that President George Bush and President Hafez Assad will hold a meeting in Geneva on Nov. 23, 1990," said a statement issued by the traveling White House.

A similar statement was issued by the Syrian government in Damascus.

Diplomats in Damascus noted that the Geneva meeting, which they said had been requested by the White House, revived hope that the ordeal of the Western hostages, including six Americans, might be heading toward an end.

An editorial in the Syrian government newspaper Tishrin this month linked the release of hostages to an effort by Britain and the United States to improve their ties with Syria.

In addition to the Americans, there are four Britons, two Germans and one Italian held by pro-Iranian Muslims in Lebanon. The longest held of these captives is an American journalist, Terry A. Anderson, 43, who was kidnapped March 16, 1985.

"The two presidents will discuss a number of international and regional issues," the joint Syrian-U.S. statement said.

Mr. Fitzwater said, "The main purpose of the meeting is to discuss the situation in the Gulf."

He said the encounter had been arranged by several U.S. allies, specifically Egypt and Turkey. "They thought it should happen," he said.

Mr. Bush was originally scheduled to return to Washington directly from Cairo on Friday night. He will now be returning early Saturday, Mr. Fitzwater said.

Mr. Fitzwater also said that efforts had been made for Bush to meet with King Hussein of Jordan in Paris, but that the king "said he couldn't come."

But Jordan, which has shown sympathy for Iraq in the Gulf crisis, blamed Mr. Bush. The Royal Palace in Amman announced Monday that Mr. Bush had indefinitely postponed a meeting with King Hussein that was scheduled to be held in Paris on Tuesday.

Government sources said Mr. Bush had postponed the meeting after King Hussein had accused the United States on Saturday of a double standard on Iraq.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

A Maverick Polish Candidate Surges In Poll Before Election on Sunday

The Associated Press

WARSAW — A poll put Stanislaw Tyminski, a wealthy Canadian and Peruvian businessman who has returned to Poland after 21 years, in second place Wednesday in Poland's first popular presidential election, behind Lech Walesa but ahead of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

But the same survey, published just days before the vote on Sunday, showed that Mr. Mazowiecki could pick up enough votes to beat Mr. Walesa if the election were forced into a runoff between the two.

Prosecutors have announced a slander investigation into Mr. Tyminski's charge last weekend that Mr. Mazowiecki had committed treason against Poland. But Mr. Tyminski continued his sharp attacks, saying he supports a wave of labor strikes against authorities.

With campaigning required to end at noon Friday, Mr. Walesa was making a last dash around the country, and Mr. Mazowiecki, returning from the Paris Conference, was to attend a campaign rally in Warsaw.

The government polling service's random survey of 1,490 people gave Mr. Walesa 27 percent of the vote, Mr. Tyminski 20 percent and Mr. Mazowiecki 17 percent. The remaining three candidates shared 12 percent, and 24 percent were undecided or did not plan to vote.

If no candidate wins more than 50 percent of the vote, the top two face a runoff on Dec. 9. The poll showed that if Mr. Walesa and Mr. Mazowiecki were in a runoff, 39 percent of those surveyed would vote for Mr. Mazowiecki and 36 percent for Mr. Walesa.

The polling agency said its survey was conducted Saturday and Sunday, before the dispute over Mr. Tyminski's assertion gathered strength, and has a margin of error of plus or minus two percentage points.

Suddenly in the spotlight, Mr. Tyminski was being questioned about his international business dealings, his past in Canada and Peru, his long absence from Poland and his leadership of the ultraright-ist Libertarian Party of Canada, a fringe group that has no representatives in Canada's Parliament.

"Poland used to be the conscience of Europe and now we have a chance to become the laughing stock of the world," the editor of Gazeta Wyborcza, Ernest Skalski, wrote in a front-page commentary. "If Tyminski gets into the second round, Poland will stop being treated seriously."

Mr. Skalski said, "An unknown and totally suspicious guy is threatening the position of the two men who have done more than anybody else for this country."

Mr. Tyminski gets free television and radio advertising time under the new evenhanded election law. The press, making every effort to be fair, has also tried to give roughly equal news coverage to all six candidates.

Because he was given virtually no chance for election, Mr. Tyminski escaped criticism until his recent surge in the polls.

Mr. Tyminski, 42, describes himself as a self-made millionaire who left Poland penniless and made fortunes in Canada and the Amazon port of Iquitos, Peru. According to his campaign, he runs Transduction Ltd., a suburban Toronto computer automation company.

CHARTER: *Leaders Declare 'New Era' in Europe*

(Continued from page 1)

small secretariat in Prague, a conflict prevention center in Vienna and a free-elections committee in Warsaw, had been previously reported.

The United States, wary of early attempts to turn the conference into an organization that would provide security guarantees for its members and eclipse the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, succeeded in keeping the conference's embryonic institutions small and limited in scope.

The Charter's section on security endorses a deadline for a new NATO-Warsaw Pact arms reduction agreement on conventional forces. After praising the arms accord signed Monday, the leaders called for the completion of a new treaty by the next conference summit meeting, scheduled for Helsinki in 1992.

The conference's foreign ministers will begin meeting annually in Berlin next year and will call themselves the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Council.

Mr. Bush appeared to spend most of his time and energy at the conference working on the Gulf crisis. Mr. Gorbachev was clearly absorbed with what he warned were the dangers of "the Balkanization or Lebanization" of entire regions of Europe. But Mr. Mitterrand, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and others underscored the conference's role in dealing with, in Mr. Mitterrand's words, "economy, environment, standard of living," or "the things people expect us to address."

The leaders promised to cooperate with the Soviet Union and its former satellites in their "transition to a market economy."

"We are convinced that our overall economic cooperation should be expanded, free enterprise encouraged and trade increased and diversified according to GATT rules."

But the failure of the conference to issue a Trans-Atlantic Declaration, as had been predicted by Italy and some other delegations, proved that conflict has not been totally banished from Europe.

The release of that declaration, which is a statement of principles about relations between the United States and the European Community, had been proposed by Germany in an effort to highlight the continuing U.S. role in Europe. But this was blocked by France, which apparently feared that the declaration would detract from the more general purpose of the conference, according to diplomatic sources.

The declaration is scheduled to be released in Rome early next week.

GAP: *Saudis and GIs Keep Apart*

(Continued from page 1)

know quite what to think of the Saudis either. But their growing inclination seems to be decidedly negative.

"America's a democracy," said Lance Corporal Tony Swofford of the Marine Corps. "But look at them here. There's no democracy. Women can't drive, they even have to wear veils. I don't think the Saudis really want us here."

"We'll take all the casualties and then we'll go," Lance Corporal Nelson Fountain said. "The reason we're here is because letting Saddam Hussein stay is worse. Otherwise, we wouldn't be in Saudi Arabia."

Because the U.S. military command is concerned not to offend Saudi sensibilities, U.S. troops are charged with a long list of things they may not do here, including men talking to women or troops wearing a crucifix or a Star of David in public.

"We've turned the Saudis into monsters," said a U.S. Army colonel who thinks that the Pentagon and the commander of U.S. forces in the Gulf, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, have made a mistake in keeping U.S. troops separate from the Saudis.

"The average American soldier here has been told only what he cannot do in Saudi Arabia, instead of encouraged to meet local people and try to understand them," the colonel said. "As a consequence, most soldiers don't like the Saudis and haven't met any."

Several young American soldiers have said in interviews that they feel neither well liked nor particularly welcome.

In dozens of conversations, U.S. troops have described the Saudis as arrogant, ignorant, prejudiced and basically hostile people who repress women, prohibit other religions and deny worldly pleasures while driving around in luxury cars blaring rock and roll.

"Once we leave, it will all be the same," Lance Corporal David Kuehn said. "They say they're our friends now, but once we're gone, we'll be infidels to them again."

Several U.S. soldiers and officers said they were both bemused and offended by a speech last week by the Saudi interior minister, Prince Nayef ibn Abdulaziz, a leading member of the royal family, who declared a ban on protests by Saudi women to expand their extremely limited rights in the male-dominated society.

In the same speech, Prince Nayef was quoted as saying that Saudi youths could pursue other "honorable" fields, rather than feel compelled to join the Saudi military — a compulsion that notably few appear so far to have been burdened by.

"This prince is telling Saudi kids not to worry about joining the military at a time when we're asking a couple of hundred thousand Americans to come here and fight," a U.S. officer said, shaking his head.

But Saudis have their own strong views on American customs and ways of approaching foreigners.

"Why is it always sex, sex, sex?" demanded a Saudi female physician, who strongly criticized a journalist reporting about Saudi society and the role of women here.

"Why don't you Americans talk about how we care about our families, how we don't abandon our parents when they're old, about how we don't have an epidemic of AIDS and pornography and pregnant teenagers and abortions and illegitimate babies?" she said angrily.

"Why is your way right and our way wrong? Did it ever occur to you that we don't want to be like you?"

"I love America. I think it's the best," said a Saudi Air Force captain who spent several years training in the United States.

"But you should pay more attention to family and to God. You have lost your way on these things, I think."

SOVIETS: *Civil War Seen*

(Continued from page 1)

Canada was quoted as saying Wednesday in a report by Reuters from Paris.

"These are pretty difficult and practical problems to which he must have an answer before the winter sets in," Mr. Mulroney said.

"They made it very clear they were not looking for alms, for handouts," Mr. Mulroney said. "They were looking for a commercial transaction." He said the Soviet list included pork, beef, flour, salted butter, powdered milk and peanut oil.

"We're trying to help them," Mr. Mulroney said.

[Leningrad, the second-largest Soviet city, has received an initial delivery of 5,000 food parcels from Hamburg, its German twin city, after Leningrad's call for international emergency relief to help it through the winter, local Soviet officials told Agence France-Presse on Wednesday].

Meanwhile, the Norwegian armed forces said it was willing to provide a possible influx of Soviet refugees with food, blankets and tents originally stored for the use of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in case of a Soviet attack.

HARVARD: *Taking a Stand*

(Continued from page 1)

agreed and had opposed his taking a leave of absence.

In August, Jewel Hairston Bell died of cancer.

"Her wanting me to continue teaching has really helped sustain me," Mr. Bell said.

Arlene F. Brock, a graduate law student from Bermuda, said Mr. Bell's class "is an oasis for me."

Preston Morris, a student at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, said: "Some people are taking the course because of his sacrifice. My primary reason for taking it is I came to Harvard trying to find a mission for this generation of blacks. Derrick Bell's whole approach has encouraged me to think creatively, to think outside my paradigm."

Mr. Bell, who has been permitted to keep his office and secretary, as well as use a classroom for his Monday night course, said his leave of absence would continue until a minority woman was appointed.

He continues to earn money with speaking engagements around the country, he said.

So far, however, Harvard has responded coolly to the protest by Mr. Bell, who was appointed to the faculty in 1969 and became its first tenured black professor.

"Professor Bell is a person of strong convictions, for which I respect him, although I do not think his taking leave is an appropriate or effective way to further the goal of increasing the number of minorities and women on the faculty," wrote Robert C. Clark, dean of the law school, in a letter to incoming students this fall.

Mr. Clark has said that Harvard is dedicated to making the faculty more diverse but has not been able thus far to find a black woman with the proper qualifications.

Of 12 visiting professors on campus this year, seven are women and one of those, Ms. Allen, of Georgetown, is black.

"If a woman of color arrived on the horizon right now and had credentials just like theirs, I'm sure they'd hire her," Mr. Bell said, speaking of the law school's administrators. "The question is what about the women who are not in that category — who are like me, and did not clerk on the Supreme Court — but are doing a fine job?"

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LONDON: *Thatcher Shifts*

(Continued from page 1)

ed her at No. 10 Downing Street. They did not, however, reveal what advice they had given her.

Roger King, a member of Parliament who works for the employment minister, Michael Howard, told BBC radio that Mrs. Thatcher's campaign team had been taking soundings. He said that they "may be saying things have gone too far" and that a "new candidate" was needed to face Mr. Heseltine.

Though the aura of invincibility around the "Iron Lady" has waned, her combativeness under fire has not.

Her opponents were using other figures of speech to try to suggest the inevitability of her defeat.

"The tide is all moving in our direction," said Sir Philip Goodhart, a supporter of Mr. Heseltine.

David Howell, a former energy minister in Mrs. Thatcher's cabinet, said, "I don't think you can stop an avalanche halfway."

But the prime minister's party chairman, Kenneth Baker, said he believed Mr. Heseltine would lose. "I think his vote might well flake away," he said. "She had a majority of 52. The winner does not throw in the towel."

MILKEN: *10-Year Jail Sentence*

(Continued from page 1)

already agreed to pay the government a fine of $200 million and put $400 million in escrow to repay victims. His legal battle cost tens of millions to tie up most of the country's best white-collar criminal lawyers, but his personal fortune is still estimated at about $700 million. There is no precedent for reckoning how much of those millions are at risk from the scores of civil suits filed by others claiming to have been victimized by his manipulations.

If the sentence is upheld on appeal — and attorneys did not say whether they plan to do so — it will be the stiffest so far in Wall Street's insider trading scandals. With time off for good behavior, Mr. Milken would probably have to serve at least one-third of it. Ivan Boesky, the arbitrageur who worked with Mr. Milken, drew a three-year sentence and served about two years of it in a minimum-security federal prison.

Much of the morning's hearing in Federal Court was taken up with an hourlong plea for leniency by Mr. Milken's lawyer, Arthur Liman.

At one point Mr. Milken then rose and sobbed as he told the judge: "What I did violated the law, and I deeply regret it and will for the rest of my life, and I am truly sorry."

Unmoved, Judge Wood called Mr. Milken "unquestionably a man of talent and industry" and noted that he had already been punished with heavy fines and lifetime exclusion from the securities industry. But she said that deterrence demanded a prison term because the violations "were not technical ones," and that his zealous pursuit of his clients' interest was "no excuse."

The government had requested a substantial prison term, and the U.S. attorney general, Richard Thornburgh, later said he regarded the sentence as appropriate.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Universal Studios has reopened the King Kong tour for the first time since fire ravaged the Los Angeles studio's back lot two weeks ago. The tour resumed the morning after the Nov. 6 blaze, but the King Kong exhibit remained closed. The fire at Hollywood's biggest and longest-running movie factory destroyed sets for several television and movie productions, including the "Back to the Future" movies, "Dick Tracy" and "The Sting." Damage was put in the millions. *(AP)*

The United States lacks consular assistance for U.S. citizens in Albania, the State Department said Tuesday. Noting Albania's "increased openness to American travelers," it cautioned travelers that no diplomatic relations exist between Washington and Tirana and no other government represented U.S. interests there. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	9	48	3	38	cl
Athens	20	68	14	57	fr
Barcelona	18	64	9	48	cl
Belgrade	16	61	12	54	cl
Berlin	8	46	6	43	cl
Brussels	8	46	3	36	cl
Budapest	9	48	7	45	r
Copenhagen	7	45	2	36	cl
Costa Del Sol	19	66	12	54	fr
Dublin	7	45	2	36	fr
Edinburgh	6	43	2	36	fr
Faro	19	66	12	54	cl
Florence	15	59	5	41	cl
Frankfurt	9	48	4	39	cl
Geneva	13	55	6	43	r
Helsinki	1	34	-6	21	sf
Las Palmas	22	72	17	63	sh
Lisbon	16	61	11	52	sh
London	8	46	1	34	cl
Luxembourg	8	46	3	36	cl
Madrid	11	52	8	46	r
Milan	8	46	6	43	r
Moscow	3	37	-1	30	sf
Munich	14	57	4	39	r
Nice	19	66	10	50	sh
Oslo	0	32	-2	28	sn
Paris	11	52	4	39	cl
Prague	6	43	6	43	cl
Reykjavik	0	32	0	32	sn
Rome	17	63	9	48	cl
Stockholm	3	37	-2	28	sf
Strasbourg	14	57	4	39	r
Venice	11	52	10	50	r
Vienna	8	46	4	39	r
Warsaw	6	43	4	39	r
Zurich	15	59	4	39	r

MIDDLE EAST

Cairo	25	77	15	59	fr
Istanbul	—	—	—	—	na
Moscow	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	27	81	9	48	fr
Tel Aviv	30	86	17	63	cl

OCEANIA

Auckland					
Sydney	25	77	13	55	fr

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	24	75	fr
Beijing	8	46	-7	19	fr
Hong Kong	22	72	19	66	sh
Manila	32	91	23	73	fr
New Delhi	25	77	14	57	fr
Seoul	3	37	-5	23	cl
Shanghai	11	52	4	39	fr
Singapore	30	86	25	77	sh
Taipei	22	72	17	63	r
Tokyo	19	66	8	46	fr

AFRICA

Algiers	25	77	2	36	cl
Cape Town	20	68	—	—	na
Casablanca	21	70	10	50	s
Harare	—	—	—	—	na
Lagos	32	90	26	79	s
Nairobi	28	82	10	61	cl
Tunis	22	72	12	54	cl

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	26	79	18	64	fr
Lima	—	—	—	—	na
Mexico City	26	79	11	52	pc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	-3	26	-10	14	cl
Atlanta	24	75	11	52	pc
Boston	12	52	4	39	fr
Chicago	19	66	7	45	pc
Denver	13	55	-3	26	pc
Detroit	16	61	7	45	pc
Honolulu	27	81	18	64	sh
Houston	28	82	21	70	pc
Las Angeles	24	75	9	48	pc
Miami	28	82	20	68	pc
Minneapolis	15	59	0	32	pc
Montreal	9	48	4	39	pc
Nassau	29	84	21	70	pc
New York	14	57	7	45	fr
Phoenix	33	91	16	61	r
San Francisco	19	66	10	50	pc
Seattle	13	55	5	41	r
Toronto	14	57	8	46	pc
Washington	17	63	5	41	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 4 — 2 (39 — 28). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 4 — 1 (39 — 30). MADRID: Rainy. Temp. 11 — 4 (52 — 39). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10 — 1 (50 — 30). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 4 — 1 (41 — 34). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 16 — 12 (61 — 54). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Rainy. Temp. 7 — 1 (45 — 30). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 32 — 23 (90 — 73). HONG KONG: Not available. MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 32 — 23 (90 — 70). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 4 — 4 (39 — 25). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 29 — 25 (84 — 77). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 14 — 5 (57 — 41).

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India Leader Keeps Key Posts in His New Cabinet

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar appointed more than half of his party's members of Parliament to his cabinet on Wednesday, but kept for himself the key portfolios of defense, law enforcement, industry and atomic energy.

Most of the 32 new ministers are inexperienced at the national level. They include a man who was accused of a murder conspiracy, another who was identified with tough censorship laws during an internal state of emergency and a third who defended the outlawed Hindu custom of suttee, or widow-burning.

"This is largely a colorless cabinet of unknown entities," said H.K. Dua, editor of The Hindustan Times.

Mr. Shekhar's minority government is backed by the Congress (I) Party of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and by small, regional parties. Mr. Shekhar's Janata Dal party has just 55 members of Parliament.

Mr. Shekhar left New Delhi soon after the ceremony on his first foreign tour. He traveled to Maldives for a meeting of leaders of seven South Asian nations. He was accompanied by his foreign minister, Vidya Charan Shukla, a former information and broadcasting minister under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Shukla, who has little foreign policy experience, was one of the chief figures who put into effect Mrs. Gandhi's censorship policies during a state of emergency from 1975 to 1977.

Another key post, the Finance Ministry, went to Yashwant Sinha, a former bureaucrat and close Shekhar aide, who helped organize the revolt in October that toppled Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

Subramanium Swamy, who once taught economics at Harvard University, was named minister for commerce, law and justice.

Sanjay Singh, who was accused of conspiring to murder a champion badminton player because of his involvement with the player's wife, was given the post of communications minister. He was acquitted of the murder charge earlier this year.

Kalyan Singh Kalvi was named energy minister. In 1987, Mr. Kalvi was quoted as defending the burning of a young Hindu widow in the state of Rajasthan in accordance with the suttee custom.

Jose R. Lopez/The New York Times

Senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona pointing to the special counsel of the Senate ethics committee, Robert S. Bennett. Mr. DeConcini asserted that there was bias in Mr. Bennett's investigation of him.

Senate Staffer Says DeConcini Pressed Colleague on S&L Aid

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An aide to Senator John McCain has testified that she had warned him that his Arizona colleague, Senator Dennis DeConcini, was trying to pressure him into improper negotiations with federal regulators on behalf of a savings and loan executive in March 1987.

"It was my view that what Senator DeConcini had suggested was inappropriate," the aide, Gwendolyn van Paasschen, told the Senate Select Committee on Ethics on Tuesday.

In a deposition made public by the committee, Ms. van Paasschen, a banking expert on Mr. McCain's staff, also said she felt that her boss "was being coaxed into a plan that ultimately would cause him harm."

She testified that Mr. McCain had agreed with her assessment and refrained from applying pressure on regulators to help the businessman, Charles H. Keating Jr.

As the committee began its fourth day of hearings into the conduct of five senators on behalf of Mr. Keating and his Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, the role of the two Arizona senators took center stage.

In addition to Mr. McCain and Mr. DeConcini, the committee is investigating Alan Cranston of California, Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan and John Glenn of Ohio. Mr. McCain is the only Republican among the five senators.

The committee is holding public hearings into allegations that the five lawmakers improperly intervened with regulators from 1987 to 1989 in an effort to get regulatory leniency for Lincoln Savings and to prevent it from being seized by the government, while receiving $1.3 million in contributions from Mr. Keating to their campaigns and other political causes.

The charges assert that the lawmakers gave special treatment to Mr. Keating because he was such a large contributor.

While the senators on the committee have issued no opinions or conclusions in the case, the committee's special counsel, Robert S. Bennett, has concluded that Mr. McCain and Mr. Glenn should be dropped from the case. Mr. Bennett has cited evidence that he says shows that the two lawmakers had only minimal involvement with Mr. Keating and that once they learned that Lincoln Savings was the subject of possible criminal action they halted any effort to help him.

Mr. Bennett has told the committee that Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Cranston and Mr. Riegle engaged in a much more persistent pattern of involvement with Lincoln Savings, which was eventually seized by the government.

All three senators have denied wrongdoing. Mr. DeConcini, in an impassioned speech on Monday, said he was only doing what he was elected to do, help constituents in his state.

The senators are to be judged separately by the committee, which can recommend anything from exoneration to expulsion from the Senate.

The committee adjourned Tuesday for Thanksgiving Day and will reconvene on Monday.

Quiet Inquiry Into Slaying Outrages Bostonians

New York Times Service

BOSTON — Three weeks ago, when the woman was found slain in a park here, the police seemed to treat the case as just another killing in a city that has seen 128 of them this year.

But the death was far from ordinary. The victim had been raped, beaten and stabbed more than 130 times. This week, eight gang members were arrested and charged with killing Kimberly Rae Harbour, 26, as part of a Halloween "wilding" spree.

The case has drawn outrage throughout Boston, and not just at the crime. People want to know why the police at first played it down.

The victim was a poor black woman who the police said was a prostitute; some blacks say that had she been a middle-class white woman, investigators would not have been so reticent.

"I'm extremely outraged and perplexed at what their rationale might be in keeping this so quiet," said Louis A. Elisa, president of the Boston chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "If it had happened in any other community, they would have let people know that there was harm out there. We have some major issues of public policy that need to be resolved."

The Boston police, who did not reveal the extent of the brutality of the crime until Monday, when they announced the arrests, they were trying to conduct a thorough investigation outside the spotlight of public attention and that they had done their jobs, eventually arresting suspects.

A spokesman for District Attorney Newman Flanagan said the authorities had been wary of prematurely disclosing information since the the 1989 murder of Carol DiMaiti Stuart.

In that case, officials were severely criticized for publicly accepting Charles Stuart's story that his wife was shot and killed by a black man in a jogging suit, a story that generated tension between Boston blacks and whites. Investigators produced three suspects, all black, only in the end to have Mr. Stuart, who was white, turn out to be their main suspect. He then apparently jumped to his death from a bridge.

In the recent case, however, fear of racial tensions does not appear to have been a factor in the police actions. Ms. Harbour and two of the three suspects who were old enough to be publicly identified were black. The third identified suspect is Hispanic.

"We have no obligation to tell the media anything other than scant details when things are under investigation," said the spokesman for Mr. Flanagan. "In the Stuart case, the community was upset with the police and the prosecution for publicizing the case. Now they are criticizing us. You're really just damned if you do and damned if you don't."

But some blacks contended that a community has a right to know — quickly — when particularly brutal criminals are at large.

"This community should have been informed," said Sadiki Kambon, director of the Black Community Information Center in Dorchester, the neighborhood where the slaying took place. "The alleged perpetrators have been walking the streets for three weeks, and there could have been other victims."

A police spokesman said: "What we report is what the officer reports. After that it goes to the district attorney's office. We don't count the stab wounds. The D.A.'s *office has complained about us giving* out information. That's why we didn't do it."

According to the police, Ms. Harbour, who they said worked as a prostitute to support a crack habit, was walking with a friend in a low-income housing development when they were accosted by several members of a street gang known as the Pistons.

The friend, Laura Peterson, escaped unharmed. Ms. Harbour, the mother of a daughter, 7, and a former Census Bureau employee, did not. According to the police, she was raped, beaten with a tree limb, stabbed 132 times with a knife and a broken beer bottle and left, naked, in nearby Franklin Field.

The suspects — Carlos Garcia, 18; Corey James, 19, and Che Barnes, 17, along with five juveniles aged 15 and 16 — were arrested Monday. Each was charged with murder, aggravated rape and two counts of armed robbery in Dorchester District Court.

All the suspects, who prosecutors said were reportedly out "to rob females," lived in the Franklin Field housing development where Ms. Harbour was a resident.

The three suspects, who are to be tried as adults, pleaded not guilty and were being held without bail. The juveniles were remanded to the Division of Youth Services after being arraigned the court's juvenile session.

U.S. TV Station Charged With Sex Discrimination

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Saying it wants to "send a message" to the U.S. television industry, the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has charged a Baltimore television station with discriminating against a news anchor in pay and working conditions because of her sex.

The commission, in a suit filed Monday in U.S. District Court in Baltimore, says the station, WBAL-TV, dismissed the woman, Rudy Miller, after she demanded to be paid the same as her male counterparts and complained that they were given better news assignments and subjected to less scrutiny about their on-air appearance.

The station denied the charges, contending that it had treated Ms. Miller fairly in assignments and its requirements for her appearance, and had paid her less because she did less work than other anchors.

"Like ballplayers, actors, newspaper columnists and many other job categories, performance and productivity are important determining factors in compensation and, at WBAL-TV, so are the principles of fairness and equality," said David J. Barrett, general manager of the station.

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THE SECURITY TALKS: Spelling out a sort of Magna Carta or Bill of Rights

A Blueprint for a New Europe

On Daunting Details, However, Summit Isn't Much Help

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — The European summit meeting this week formally buried the past of a divided continent and adopted a blueprint for future unity, democracy and prosperity, but it fell short of charting a detailed course through the multiple obstacles that stand in the way of achieving those goals.

Having gathered the leaders of the United States, Canada and 32 European states to toast the end of the Cold War, the three-day meeting ended Wednesday on something of a muted note as it recognized the problems of hunger, unemployment, minorities and migration that still threaten stability.

No leader better symbolized the meeting's hopes and fears than President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. He was hailed for his role in allowing Eastern Europe to break with communism; yet, more than ever, Europe's immediate future depends on his averting chaos in the Soviet Union.

Although enthusiastically committing themselves to democracy and market-oriented economies, East European leaders also raised their voices to warn the West of the dangers of unfulfilled expectations and to warn their fellow countrymen of the perils of a resurgence of bitter ethnic disputes.

And even Western leaders could not dwell long on their victory over communism. Having denounced the division of Europe for four decades, they are now alarmed at the prospect of a huge flood of migrants fleeing the former Soviet bloc for the greener pastures of Western Europe.

In signing the Charter of Paris for a New Europe in Paris on Wednesday morning, however, the 34 leaders were not approving a prescription to cure all the region's ills but, rather, spelling out a sort of Magna Carta or Bill of Rights for their close to 1 billion citizens.

For the first time in history, Europe and North America agreed to a common set of values and objectives that are, in practice, those of the West — not least human rights, democracy, economic freedom and the rule of law. They also pledged to seek security for all in the context of a united Europe.

Acknowledging one of the specters hovering over Europe, the charter further insisted that "the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of national minorities be respected." And it called a special European conference on minorities in Geneva next summer.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Yet, in many areas, the meeting held under the auspices of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe spoke in grandiose terms but failed to answer specific questions raised by the collapse of communism and the political transformation of Europe.

The urgent issue of economic aid to the Soviet Union, for example, was tackled outside the summit meeting, with Mr. Gorbachev busily lobbying Western leaders for everything from credits to food as a tough Russian winter rapidly approaches.

No less worrisome to Western leaders is the danger of disintegration of the Soviet Union, a prospect that prompted several governments to heed Mr. Gorbachev's warning against "unbridled nationalism and mindless separatism" by ignoring the request of the Baltic states for observer status at the meeting.

Similarly, although the meeting signaled the danger of ethnic disputes, it created no mechanism to solve the problem of minorities and nationalities.

Several East European leaders warned that ethnic problems would be made worse by economic frustration. And, although the West is already deeply involved in aiding Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, they appealed for more credits and investments to help them switch from centrally planned to market economies.

Western Europe, on the other hand, is increasingly aware that economic failure in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will lead to uncontrolled emigration.

The answer to the problem of emigration is seen in economic growth and respect for minorities, but West Europeans are bracing for millions of new refugees if the Soviet Union lifts its travel restrictions.

"We are convinced the problem of migrations will get worse," the Belgian prime minister, Wilfried Martens, said. "It is not a risk. It is a certainty."

On the question of what has become known as the "new architecture" of Europe, the West chose not to convert the conference into the all-European security structure favored by Moscow and several East European countries as a substitute for the moribund Warsaw Pact.

Rather, the main pillars of the new Europe remain those of the old Western Europe — the 16-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the 12-nation European Community — in which Eastern governments have no place. And as result, in the words of Czechoslovakia's president, Vaclav Havel, they sense they are in "a political and security vacuum."

Thus, although the Charter of Paris describes how the new Europe should look, it does not define how it should be built.

"You have to remember this is a process," said Gianni De Michelis, the Italian foreign minister. "There's bound to be overlapping and contradictions and confusion. We'll be in a transitional stage for at least three or four more years."

Jerome Delay/Agence France-Presse

President George Bush's top advisers, from left, John Sununu, Brent Scowcroft and James A. Baker 3d listening during his press conference at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Paris on Wednesday.

To Shape the Post-Cold War World, Leaders Seek a Permanent Assembly

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In an attempt to give added shape to the post-Cold War settlement in Europe, leaders attending the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe have called for the setting up of a permanent assembly drawn from the parliaments of all 34 countries at the Conference.

But they left it to the parliaments to decide where it should meet and in what form.

Catherine Lalumière, secretary-general of the Council of Europe, invited the assembly to use the Council's headquarters and staff in Strasbourg. She said President George Bush, whom she met Wednesday, had no objections.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, however, opposes a close association with the Council of Europe, which some officials said was seen as a threat to U.S. influence in Europe.

A congressional source said a concept such as the Conference assembly required a fresh approach. Therefore, he said, the assembly should not be grafted onto an existing structure and bureaucracy.

Another idea being discussed, he said, would be to have the assembly travel from one parliament to another in the Conference area. The decision, along with the choice of delegates to the new assembly, ought to be left to the parliaments themselves, he added.

Mrs. Lalumière said that she was proposing the Council of Europe facilities in the interest of Europe, since a proliferation of organizations risked creating confusion and inefficiency.

The 24-nation Council of Europe was set up after World War II to promote democratic, cultural and economic cooperation. It has established an effective human rights machinery, including a court whose decisions take precedence over national legislation.

Membership of the Council of Europe is open only to parliamentary democracies, but the Soviet Union and four other East European countries have special guest status and may join eventually, as Hungary did earlier this month.

The Council of Europe building also houses the European Parliament, the elected assembly of the 12 nations of the European Community.

Mrs. Lalumière said the proposal for an itinerant assembly that would meet in the various Conference countries would be unworkable because it would lack the translation and interpretation facilities needed by a multinational and multilingual organization.

She also said that to avoid confusion and duplication of effort, it would be convenient for some members of the Conference assembly to belong to the Council of Europe assembly, which also is drawn from the ranks of national parliaments.

Parliamentary leaders from the Conference countries will attempt to resolve the problem when they meet with Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain early next year.

Excerpts From Pact Adopted in Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — Following are excerpts from the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, signed here on Wednesday by the heads of state or government representing the 34-member Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe:

The era of confrontation and division of Europe has ended. We declare that henceforth our relations will be founded on respect and cooperation.

Europe is liberating itself from the legacy of the past. The courage of men and women, the strength of the will of the peoples and the power of the ideas of the Helsinki Final Act have opened a new era of democracy, peace and unity in Europe.

Ours is a time for fulfilling the hopes and expectations our peoples have cherished for decades: steadfast commitment to democracy based on human rights and fundamental freedoms; prosperity through economic liberty and social justice, and equal security for all our countries.

We undertake to build, consolidate and strengthen democracy as the only system of government of our nations.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of all human beings, are inalienable and are guaranteed by law.

Democratic government is based on the will of the people, expressed regularly through free and fair elections.

Democracy entails accountability to the electorate, the obligation of public authorities to comply with the law and justice administered impartially. No one will be above the law.

We affirm that, without discrimination, every individual has the right to:

- Freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief,
- Freedom of expression,

Democracy entails accountability to the electorate, the obligation of public authorities to comply with the law and justice administered impartially.

- Freedom of association and peaceful assembly,
- Freedom of movement.

Economic liberty, social justice and environmental responsibility are indispensable for prosperity. We will promote economic activity that respects and upholds human dignity.

In accordance with our obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and commitments under the Helsinki Final Act, we renew our pledge to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

The unprecedented reduction in armed forces resulting from the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, together with new approaches to security and cooperation within the CSCE process, will lead to a new perception of security in Europe and a new dimension in our relations. In this context, we fully recognize the freedom of states to choose their own security arrangements.

We express our determination to combat all forms of racial and ethnic hatred, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and discrimination against anyone, as well as persecution on religious and ideological grounds.

Following a period for national preparations we look forward to a more structured cooperation among all participating states on security matters, and to discussions and consultations among the 34 participating states aimed at establishing by 1992 new negotiations on disarmament and confidence- and security-building, open to all participating states.

We unreservedly condemn as criminal all acts, methods and practices of terrorism and express our determination to work for its eradication both bilaterally and through multilateral cooperation. We will also join together in combatting illicit trafficking in drugs.

We stress that economic cooperation based on a market economy constitutes an essential element of our relations and will be instrumental in the construction of a prosperous and united Europe.

We reaffirm the need to continue to support democratic countries in transition toward the establishment of a market economy and the creation of the basis for self-sustained economic and social growth.

We pledge to intensify our endeavors to protect and improve our environment in order to restore and maintain a sound ecological balance in air, water and soil.

We express our determination to combat all forms of racial and ethnic hatred, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and discrimination against anyone.

Troublesome Tables and Paeans to European Era

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The summit meeting maintained the tradition of troublesome tables, which delayed the Vietnam peace talks in the Kleber center used for major international conferences in Paris.

Back then, the participants were stalled over the table's shape — a square implied legitimacy for all participants, who quarreled for months before accepting a round one. This time the table was too small.

A table was originally planned for a treaty-signing ceremony among 22 leaders of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries but then had to be changed to accommodate 44.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the German foreign minister, insisted on being seated and photographed alongside Chancellor Helmut Kohl, not standing behind him. So all other 21 foreign ministers had to be seated.

Good cheer was restored when the German Embassy's chef moved his kitchen to the Kleber center to feed the two leaders from Bonn between the official banquets.

A nontable — a giant wooden depiction of Europe — was the centerpiece during the three days of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe talks. The pine sculpture was reassuring, as decor goes, — until some delegates noticed cracks in the section representing the Soviet Union.

It was apt symbolism, reflecting the pervasive concern about the future of Nobel Peace laureate, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who in private talks warned that unless outside help materialized soon, the Soviet Union was liable to collapse and take many European hopes with it.

In public, as 34 Western leaders followed one upon another with 15-minute paeans to the European millennium, the seamless formality was strained by divergences between two conceptions of peace.

Most Europeans extolled the German-spawned view that friendly persuasion has supplanted military muscle as the basic instrument of European stability. President George Bush stressed the need to respond to Iraq's threat to the security of Europe and the rest of the world, but his call for a summit statement on the Gulf fell unheeded.

As host nation, France used its protocol leverage to mute martial overtones. The signing of the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, codifying the rollback of Soviet military pressure on Western Europe, was initially confined to a meager ceremony with minimal publicity. At U.S. insistence, the treaty — the most substantial item of business on the agenda — finally was opened up to wider attendance and more prominence.

France succeeded in thwarting U.S. and German wishes for the summit to include the signature of a just-completed declaration of cooperation between the EC and the United States. In turn, Washington watered down its support for strong new pan-European consultative institutions. The Bush administration, which had proposed a new parliamentary assembly based on the Council of Europe, vetoed the idea after congressional leaders said that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d had trespassed on their prerogatives.

□

The stress on not rocking the status quo — a consistent Soviet theme — surfaced halfway through the meeting when Paris barred the Baltic states' foreign ministers, even though they had been accepted as observers. Apparently at Moscow's behest, a Baltic delegate said, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France told the three officials on Tuesday that their accreditation was void, with the finality of a cashier scissoring a canceled credit card.

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Iraqi Move on Germans Puts Bonn in a Corner And Weakens Alliance

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — President Saddam Hussein's announcement that he intends to free all remaining German hostages put the international focus once more on the new Germany's expanding world role.

By giving Germany a special deal over other nations allied against Iraq, the Iraqi president has put Bonn in precisely the position that Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he wanted to avoid: preaching a message of common cause but acting apart from the alliance.

And Mr. Hussein's decision to set the remaining 170 German hostages free first — and to thank the Germans for the help they have provided in the construction of his military — has achieved exactly what Mr. Hussein wanted: a dissipation of the popular support for the international alliance against the takeover of Kuwait.

News of the release of the hostages was greeted with almost unchecked celebration.

A former West German chancellor, Willy Brandt, whose unofficial trip to Baghdad earlier this month resulted in the release of about half the German hostages, took credit for the step but said he was not optimistic about the chance of a peaceful solution to the crisis.

With national elections less than two weeks away, Mr. Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who at first opposed Mr. Brandt's trip and then condoned it, welcomed the latest news and ignored Mr. Hussein's comments about Germany's help for his military.

Nearly 100 German firms have been linked to technology and arms deliveries that helped Iraq develop its chemical weapons and nuclear industries.

Mr. Genscher said the release of the German hostages would not drive a wedge between Bonn and its allies.

But a Foreign Ministry source said Wednesday that their release inevitably would reduce the already minimal popular concern among Germans about the Gulf crisis.

The situation in Kuwait has not attracted the level of public attention in Germany that it has in the United States or elsewhere in Western Europe. The German press, like the country's leading politicians, has concentrated instead in recent weeks on reunification and its economic and social impact.

Iraq's special treatment of Germany forces Bonn to face international worries that its political, military and economic role after the Gulf crisis could emerge as a potential irritant in East-West relations.

In the campaign leading to the German elections Dec. 2, surprisingly little has been said about Germany's future global role. But the framework of the national and international discussion has been taking shape.

Both Oskar Lafontaine, leader of the Social Democrats, and Mr. Kohl have been emphasizing Germany's already expanding ties to the East. According to top aides, Mr. Kohl sees Bonn as the natural godfather and adviser to the changing economies in the East.

A Germany that faces east has historically raised fears in France, Britain and other Western countries. Now, Western nations are depending on Germany's booming economy to provide a major share of the foreign aid to the struggling Eastern nations.

Fears of a Germany intent on going its own way were obvious in the reaction to Bonn's refusal to commit troops to the Gulf conflict. Although many scholars disagree, Mr. Kohl says that the German constitution bans use of its military outside the territory of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Kohl says he favors a constitutional amendment that would allow German troops to join such international efforts.

But Mr. Lafontaine has been winning applause on the campaign trail by saying: "Think of the young men and the families. First we send our poison gas and rockets to Iraq. Then we're supposed to send our young men there? That we will not do."

■ 118 Europeans to Leave

Two unofficial European missions to Baghdad said on Wednesday that Iraq had told them 118 detained Westerners could leave the country, probably before the end of the week, Reuters reported from Baghdad.

A Swiss parliamentary delegation said Iraq had said 36 Europeans could leave. Sources close to Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of an extreme-right party in France, said he could take out 82 Europeans.

Meanwhile, a group of 169 Bulgarians returned to Sofia from Iraq on Wednesday. Their release was negotiated by their government earlier this month.

The Associated Press

CAMPAIGN TRAIL — Beneath dozens of banners for candidates in Egypt's parliamentary elections next Thursday, a one-horsepower noncandidate ignores the traffic in Cairo.

Macedonia's 'Egyptians' Stake a Claim

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

OHRID, Yugoslavia — Few Yugoslavs would argue that what this country, with its many contentious nationalities, needs is yet another group of people who consider themselves different from their neighbors. But that is just what is surfacing in the ethnically mixed republic of Macedonia, where a growing number of residents are claiming descent from ancient migrants from the land of the Pharaohs.

"I have known since I was a child that I am an Egyptian," said Nazmi Arifi, president of the Yugoslav Egyptians' Association, whose membership has climbed to more than 15,000 since it was founded several months ago.

He added, "My father always told me to ignore the local people who say we are gypsies or Albanians or Turks or something else."

Mr. Arifi noted that the new political openness in Yugoslavia had given his people their first opportunity to organize and go public.

"The Egyptians' Association has no political goals," he said. "We only want to be recognized as Egyptians in the Yugoslav census."

He added: "We declared ourselves to be Egyptians on the 1981 census once. But the government threw us into the 'miscellaneous' category. We have all the rights we need. We don't need our own schools or anything."

"We don't have a complex with languages like other peoples in this region," he said. "We lost our original language but now master all the languages in the region. That's why we have the most friends and can travel the world without a guide."

The Egyptian ambassador to Belgrade, Hussein Hassouna, said, "When I first heard about this I thought it was a joke."

Describing how he invited the association's leaders to Egypt's national-day diplomatic reception, he said: "I am flattered that they want to be a part of Egyptian heritage. They were the first ones to arrive and the last to leave."

He added: "Some even look Egyptian, with darkish complexions and dark eyes, but this could be said about other Yugoslavs. It is necessary to prove that they are Egyptians."

At least two of Yugoslavia's recognized ethnic groups, the gypsies and the Albanians, claim some of the would-be Egyptians as their own and complain that the Egyptians' ascent threatens to cut into their numbers.

The situation could heat up if, as the association leaders expect, tens of thousands of people listed as Albanian in Serbia's strife-ridden Kosovo region declare themselves to be Egyptians.

Skeptical Yugoslavs, including the head of the World Gypsy Congress, Rajko Djuric, assert that the would-be Egyptians are in fact gentrified gypsies who are trying to distance themselves from the shunned, poverty-stricken gypsies.

This would not be the first such attempt. The word gypsy is derived from an erroneous identification of the gypsies as Egyptians. Linguists and cultural anthropologists have generally traced gypsies and their language to northern India.

"This Egyptian business is all an escape from reality," Mr. Djuric said.

Miodrag Hadzi-Ristic, a cultural anthropologist at Skopje University who is organizing a study of the problems, said, "I personally have no proof that they are Egyptians or that they aren't."

Members of the Egyptians' Association point to evidence they say supports their claims.

Unlike most Yugoslav gypsies, who eke out a living as traveling musicians, fortune tellers and unskilled laborers, the would-be Egyptians are a prosperous and educated people who have lived a sedentary life in enclaves at the center of towns, Mr. Arifi said.

Rade Bozovic, a professor of Arabic at Belgrade University, said: "They look different from the gypsies and the Albanians. The tone of their skin is different, and they don't intermarry with gypsies or Albanians or speak the gypsies' language."

Like Egyptians, members of the association regard wheat as a symbol of fertility, Mr. Bozovic said. He added that many art objects with Egyptian motifs, including several statues of the ancient goddess Isis, have been discovered in Macedonia.

Though the would-be Egyptians now practice Islam, they have for centuries annually celebrated the day of St. Athanasius, a Christian patriarch from Alexandria, Mr. Bozovic said.

He said that elderly members of the Egyptians' Association still believed that the human shadow possesses magical powers and that they used secret chants to cure diseases they say are caused by the shadow.

"This is also an element in old Egyptian folklore," Mr. Bozovic said. "Nor do Muslims in Yugoslavia have it."

Gideons Provides 500,000 Bibles For GIs in Gulf

The Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Gideons International said it has provided more than half a million Bibles to U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia.

"We target the highways and byways of life to reach people who wouldn't otherwise walk into a church," said W. W. Vardell, budget services manager of the Gideons.

About 575,000 Bibles have accompanied U.S. soldiers to Saudi Arabia, he said. The Bibles were requested by chaplains stationed in the United States and in Saudi Arabia. Some troops brought Bibles with them and other copies were shipped there.

Since last year, the Gideons sent 1.5 million Bibles to the Soviet Union and 600,000 to Eastern Europe, with 1 million more to be sent there in coming months. Gideons, based in Nashville, has distributed 500 million Old and New Testaments since 1908.

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Assisting Gorbachev

Mikhail Gorbachev is the people's choice for Soviet leader. Somewhat embarrassingly, however, he is the American people's choice. If they had a voice in the matter, they would doubtless return this brave figure who, whatever his promise of home reform, keeps delivering on international peace. George Bush would run his campaign. Mr. Gorbachev's latest contribution, disclosed as he left a historic pan-European summit that his policy had made possible, is to invite Mr. Bush to Moscow in January. They will sign a major strategic arms reduction treaty if it is ready, which is the likelier for having a summit organized to hasten it along. They also will work on the Iraq problem. Mr. Gorbachev is not as ready as Mr. Bush to ratchet up the military pressure with a United Nations resolution authorizing force. But, usefully, he is probing Saddam Hussein's interest in a political settlement and asking Mr. Bush to specify more precisely what aims the United Nations should authorize force for.

As for the Soviet people's choice, the signs are that it is not Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the Soviet Union by virtue of an indirect process he arranged, but Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic by virtue of a popular and open vote. The tension between them seems the tighter for Mr. Gorbachev's sudden springing of a government reshuffle which offers an uncertain new role to the republics and more power to himself. The new scheme does not so much resolve the momentous issues lying between the republics and the union as revise the forum in which to fight them out. Meanwhile, the economic agony grows. The military's continued obedience to civilian authority has become a topic of conjecture, and people discuss whether Soviet citizens want more democracy or a stronger central hand.

Accustomed to and admiring of Mr. Gorbachev, the U.S. government hopes he will stay in power and succeed. To this end it is prepared to offer emergency food aid, although major questions about the aid remain unanswered, and it is moving ahead with the American foreign policy agenda. Washington would deal with someone else in the Kremlin if it had to, but its evident preference is for continuity and stability. Certainly it does not want to be seen contributing in any way, even in the name of republics' self-determination, to an upheaval — secession, coup, uprising or civil war. For its posture of nonintervention, the American government is being criticized for promoting an undemocratic course and for bolstering an illusory stability. But the American emphasis is necessarily on encouraging peaceful change, and in the Soviet fever that is the right way to go.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Thatcher Rebuked

Towering Humiliation

Margaret Thatcher has been counted out at least twice during her remarkable 11 years as prime minister, and each time she has confounded the odds. Yet her narrow failure on Tuesday to win endorsement as the Conservative Party leader was, for a sitting prime minister with a towering world reputation, a towering humiliation. To survive in her present position, Mrs. Thatcher must win a runoff vote for the party leadership next Tuesday. Even if she does, it is clear that she has already been sternly rebuked, for her policies and for her imperious style.

There is no guarantee that any of her opponents in the Conservative or Labor parties could govern the country any better, but there is evidence that she has overstayed her welcome. As the British political analyst Peter Jenkins recently observed, Mrs. Thatcher, like Queen Elizabeth I, has outlived a generation of courtiers. In the process she has grown as convinced of the rightness of her views as she is contemptuous of others'.

Her combative style has figured heavily in the two policy disputes that persuaded Michael Heseltine, her former defense minister, to challenge her leadership. One was her opposition to further economic and political unity in Europe, specifically a common currency. What most angered her fellow Tories was her unwillingness to listen to competing ideas. Sir Geoffrey Howe, for example, was sacked as foreign minister when he pushed her publicly to accept currency union. Similarly, the prime minister overrode the advice of many of her most trusted advisers when she imposed a poll tax on each adult citizen, replacing local property taxes. The tax is regressive, inequitable — and explosively unpopular.

The revolt against Mrs. Thatcher is all the more remarkable given her transforming presence during the past decade. At home, she won admiration and respect for the qualities that won back the Falkland Islands and faced down the striking coal miners. And while Americans have little to fear from any possible successor, they will remember her loyalty to Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush and her willingness, when others were holding back, to encourage Mikhail Gorbachev's revolution in the Soviet Union.

Nor is there any doubt that she changed the face of Britain. For years, prime ministers of both parties were content to preside over the nation's economic decline. The Iron Lady said no. She privatized sluggish state enterprises, curtailed the stultifying power of the trade unions, reduced inflation and created a climate hospitable to enterprise. The country moved rightward and happily so; Mrs. Thatcher's opponents in the Labor Party now talk glowingly about entrepreneurship and the need for Britain to compete on even terms with the rest of the world.

She would concede that her revolution is incomplete. Britain's sluggish work habits survive, and its productivity still lags. Inflation is running at twice the European average, while public services have declined. Not all these problems are Mrs. Thatcher's fault, but she is being held to account for them just as surely as she was rewarded for her earlier triumphs. She might have revived her image had she chosen to lead Britain boldly into a unified Europe. Instead she has turned inward, and her party now seems poised to turn her out. Even if she should survive next week's vote, the light is fading.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Big Decisions Ahead

Margaret Thatcher remains prime minister, at least for the present, but her inadequate victory in her Conservative Party's caucus leaves her severely weakened. There will be another ballot next week. From the party's point of view, it is the messiest and least welcome of outcomes, as it leaves a wounded prime minister in office while the struggle over the succession widens.

This upheaval comes at an awkward moment, for the British government will have to make major decisions in the coming month. Some of them will affect Gulf strategy, in which Mrs. Thatcher has been the most adamant of George Bush's European allies and the readiest to talk about resorting to war. There are also crucial decisions immediately ahead on the economic and political union of the European Community.

But during the past year there have been growing indications that neither her country nor most of her own party were with her in her stubborn hostility to European union. That is the issue that led to this challenge to her in the caucus, and it is crucial to Britain's future. Whether the timing is convenient or not, it is better to have it out before the country has to choose whether to stay in Europe wholeheartedly or hang behind. That is not a decision to be made by a government that does not demonstrably have a substantial consensus behind it.

The United States depends on Mrs. Thatcher's sturdy help in the Gulf and would clearly prefer not to see a change of command now. But a change would be unlikely to affect British policy toward Iraq. Mrs. Thatcher's adversary in this week's vote, Michael Heseltine, has said that he intends no changes there. Another candidate, so far unannounced, is Mrs. Thatcher's present foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, who has been an active participant in the deployment of British forces in the Gulf.

Mrs. Thatcher, who took office two years before Ronald Reagan did, has been in power longer than the head of any other major government in the world today, and longer than any British prime minister since the Earl of Liverpool, who was a contemporary of Napoleon. She has changed her country and done great things for her party. But now that party senses that she cannot win another election for it, and suddenly she is on the defensive.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Old Ways May Have to Change

It would be nice to believe that the world can arrive at a safer, more environmentally friendly tomorrow without too much difficulty. But that is not going to happen. It is time all of us faced up to the fact that something terribly harmful could happen to our world if we do not do something about it. Views differ as to how badly we have damaged, and will continue to damage, the environment. But there is a distinct possibility that the species homo sapiens may right now be pushing against a critical barrier beyond which the earth's ecology will be irreparably damaged. To prevent this happening, if not for ourselves then for our children, we may have to change our attitudes and adopt drastically different life-styles.

— Business Times (Singapore).

Problems for New Germany

A year after the fall of the Berlin Wall, domestic and foreign problems of the newly united Germany become more apparent every day. Politicians in Bonn will need great tact and patience, and not only with their constituents in the former Democratic Republic. As Germany's rise to great power status continues, relations with neighbors will become more delicate. The newly won freedom has been a mixed blessing for the people of East Berlin and Leipzig, and the emotion felt in London, Paris and Warsaw at German reunification has not been unmitigated joy. They have handled the situation well during the transition to unity, but the real test for Helmut Kohl and his colleagues will come after the elections on Dec. 2.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

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OPINION

The Gulf Isn't Vietnam and the Generals Know It

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Playing against type, America's generals are refusing to fight the last war again in the Gulf. They have learned the lessons of Vietnam, which is more than can be said for the politicians and retread anti-war activists who argue today that the threat to world peace comes not from Saddam Hussein but from Lyndon Baines Bush.

The Gulf crisis represents the professional military's revenge for Vietnam. By ruling out a deceptive "incremental" buildup, the generals are forcing the politicians in Washington to take immediate and clear responsibility for the decisions (including those of the generals) on how this confrontation will be waged.

Comparing what is happening in Washington today to the stealthy buildup that Lyndon B. Johnson undertook in 1965 requires enormous imagination, or perhaps just ignorance of recent history. George Bush's Gulf policy, agree with it or not, resembles Mr. Johnson's drive to Executive War as night resembles day.

The idea that the Bush White House is stifling "debate" over the Gulf buildup is ludicrous. America is awash in debate. Mr. Bush is out in public baring the details of his expanding mobilization, frequently debating himself or his secretary of state over the details and goals if no one else is available.

The secretary of defense and the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff debate their troop rotation policy (or rather the lack of one) in public view, after firing the air force's top general for singing the joys of napalming Baghdad on a summer's morn to reporters.

The decision of The New York Times and The Washington Post in 1972 to publish the Pentagon Papers renders the Bush White House an enormous service today. If you have forgotten or never knew how and when Mr. Johnson crossed the line into secret war-waging, you can look it up in National Security Action Memorandum 328 of April 6, 1965, as described in the Pentagon's own words.

Bush, Baker, Cheney & Co. may look foolish out there talking inconsistently about the new deployment to the Gulf, but they sure look honest and open by comparison with the effort by Mr. Johnson's White House "to go to war without arousing the public ire," in the telling phrase attributed to Robert McNamara by the historian Barbara Tuchman and others.

Mr. Bush has little choice but to arouse the public in these circumstances. The generals saw to that in 1973, when the draft was ended. The new "total force" army that General Creighton Abrams designed works only if reserve units are called up to round out active-duty forces in a big deployment abroad.

Mr. Johnson had refused to call up the reserves because of the political alarm bells it would have set off in congressional districts. General Abrams and his successors made sure that future presidents would not have that option. The generals have already curbed the president's powers, quietly and indirectly, but more effectively than have all the congressional critics of Executive War.

Congress passed the War Powers Act, also in 1973, to restrict the president's power to deploy troops into hostilities or "into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances." It is hard to imagine a better description of the Gulf situation today. Yet Congress refuses to trigger the act — which it, as well as the president, has the power to do.

There are no gags over the mouths of Democrats in Congress that they have not placed there themselves, out of political prudence. The Democrats prefer to criticize Mr. Bush for his fractured syntax and fuzzy rhetoric and let him take the heat. They lunge for the capillary.

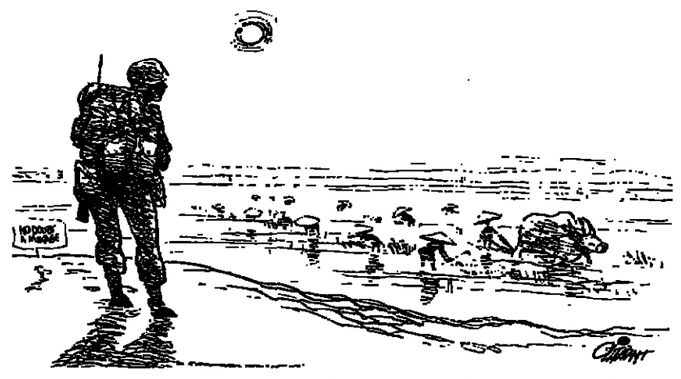
The problem in Washington is not who holds the authority to wage war. The Constitution divides that authority between the president and Congress and requires them to treat this divided responsibility seriously. The problem is the lack of political courage and mutual confidence needed to make the difficult decisions that a potentially long, costly conflict requires. This is a legacy of the divisions and disillusionments of Vietnam, one that is exacerbated by the War Powers Act, which Congress and the White House disregard in fact but argue over in theory, reaping the worst of both worlds.

Was Mr. Bush's invasion of Panama not war, as defined by the War Powers Act? Certainly it was. But the invasions of Panama and Grenada and the bombing of Libya were so popular that Congress did not challenge the White House for evading the 1973 law.

If Mr. Bush feels that Congress would rather not know what he is up to, he has good reason. Executive Wars are O.K., Congress said in effect, as long as they are quick and popular; as long as only a few unfortunate Panamanians had to pay the price of Manuel Antonio Noriega's being taken to Miami to be made a legal cause célèbre by Cable News Network.

Iraq is not Panama, nor is it Grenada. And the generals are determined that it will not be Vietnam. It is unlikely that a politician, as concerned with re-election as is the present occupant of the White House, would risk turning himself into Lyndon Baines Bush. But if the temptation rises, it would be the generals, not today's timorous Congress, who would move to stifle it.

The Washington Post.



The Big European Problem Is the Crisis in Moscow's Empire

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The original purpose of the 1975 Helsinki conference was to provide a substitute for a World War II German peace treaty, impossible to sign because of two Germanys. So the Soviets settled for a document guaranteeing the postwar borders and, in effect, recognizing two German states.

The United States was not particularly interested, but its European allies led the way, insisting, as a trade-off from the Soviets, that the accords include a "third basket" pledging human rights. The agreements of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were written off by the American right as a sellout, since the pledges did not even pay lip service to democracy. That was a serious misjudgment. The emphasis on human rights, further advanced by Jimmy Carter's policies, made a big difference. But the critics were proved right in their argument that communism could not reform. They just failed to see that attempts at reform would lead it to self-destruct.

When another summit meeting was agreed for this year, the point was for all of Europe, plus the United States and Canada, to endorse a German settlement. But now Germany is off the agenda, restored to full and single sovereignty. Instead of bothering with the "German question," members of NATO and the moribund Warsaw Pact signed a declaration renouncing the threat or use of force against each other and proclaiming "the security of each indissociably tied to the security of all."

A French television channel ran film of the heads of government arriving and shaking hands in comic speedup, a reflection of the way history had suddenly accelerated. "It's the Congress of Vienna without the dancing," said one delegate. But unlike the conservative conclave of monarchs establishing the European balance in 1815, after the Napoleonic wars, this treaty enshrines the concept of military restraint. The new power balance is expressed through economic might.

So the CSCE issue has turned out to be the problem of finding a place for the "Sovreps." Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed changing the U.S.S.R.'s name to Union of Sovereign Republics, in his effort to hold his state together; so they could still be called "Sov," but they won't be Soviet, let alone Socialist. It is a huge problem, and he has a lot more sympathy on it from his fellow government leaders at the Paris summit than from his compatriots. One of the side events was the expulsion of foreign ministers from the three Baltic republics, who had been invited as guests by the French, after the Soviets objected. Nobody wanted to embarrass Mr. Gorbachev.

The East Europeans all face a period of great difficulty and fragility as they try to recover from two generations of Communist mismanagement and spoliation. But their place in the new Europe will be secure. Nobody knows how to accommodate whatever becomes of the U.S.R., if it emerges, or what to make of Russia.

It does not fit in the European context, but it is not an ocean away, like the United States. The new Soviet threat, palpable to Europeans, is disintegration leading to violence. Moscow's former allies are bluntly told not to seek protection from their distraught neighbor by trying to join NATO. Manfred Wörner, NATO's secretary-general, said plainly, "We don't want to create additional problems for the Soviets and for Gorbachev."

The long Cold War ended without a fight in Europe, although there were proxy wars outside. But for all the fine new words of amity, the state scene has not been settled. The dangers if the Soviets cannot manage their transformation reasonably smoothly are serious, not only because of their still huge arsenal but because 15 or more new quarreling countries on the map would undermine international order.

The other key issues in Paris, at the edges of the CSCE, are examples of crises that could be expected to proliferate. They are the Gulf and the Uruguay Round trade negotiations, which threaten to reverse the great expansion of prosperity since World War II if they break down.

Marx preached that the capitalist state system was driven to wars by its search for economic privilege and would collapse as a result. It turned out that economic cooperation brought capitalist states to flourish while communism collapsed, but it takes a state system to provide the base for cooperation.

There is tremendous promise for the world in a Europe that, with American help, has overcome its internecine wars. It will not be fulfilled until the Russians sort out their end of empire.

The New York Times.

Gorbachev's Generals Grumble, but an Army Coup Is Unlikely

By Richard Pipes

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Is the Soviet army, the spoiled darling of the Communist regime, ready to rise up and seize power? Many Russians think so. Mikhail Gorbachev took the remarkable step last week of denying rumors that it would.

Unquestionably, morale is at an all-time low. Generals are openly grumbling about cuts in the defense budget, the surrender of Eastern Europe and, most of all, the reforms in economic and political life carried out in the name of perestroika.

When the Red Army was created in 1918, Lenin, worried about the counter-revolutionary potential of a professional officer corps, made certain that it was penetrated from top to bottom by the Communist Party. As it evolved, party control was exercised by two institutions.

The Main Political Administration was placed in charge of political indoctrination to ensure that the military faithfully followed party directives. Party cells were introduced into all units of regimental size and higher. Three-quarters of the officers are party members and subject to party discipline; among the generals, membership approaches 100 percent.

The Red Army, however, is not monolithic. While the generals are overwhelmingly conservative, the officers of middle and lower rank sympathize with the democratic parties. The split was evident in voting records in the Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Republic, where 82 percent of the generals have sided with the conservatives and only 18 percent with the democratic bloc. Among junior officers, the proportion was nearly reversed (22 and 73 percent). Furthermore, there are divisions between officers of Russian nationality and those from the borderland republics, especially the Ukraine.

The danger exists, and it is troublesome not only for Soviet citizens.

Mr. Gorbachev's effort to deprive the party of a monopoly over politics has met with furious resistance from the upper echelons of the officer corps. To them, the party's monopoly safeguards the military against the divisive political activities that undermined discipline and led to the army's demise in 1917.

A number of prominent officers have put the government on notice that they will not tolerate political pluralism in their ranks. They have reconciled themselves to the emasculation of the Main Political Administration, which has been recently deprived of its traditional role as the official agency of Marxist-Leninist indoctrination. But they have managed to beat off attempts to introduce political pluralism into the armed forces.

In the future, as in the past, the only organized political activity among the military will be conducted by party cells. Since junior officers' promotions depend on Communist colonels and generals, it is unlikely that they will dare to press for greater democracy. In other words, an anomalous and potentially dangerous situation has emerged, with the party disestablished in society at large but retaining a monopoly on political activity in the military establishment.

Soviet generals resist the transition to a market economy, since they run not only the armed forces but also what it has become fashionable in the Soviet Union to call the "military-industrial complex." The projected conversion of numerous defense industries to civilian production imperils their jobs. Thus, the military sector continues to enjoy the highest priority on industrial resources.

The generals are dismayed by the decline in the prestige of the military. They speak bitterly of officers being abused and even physically assaulted. They deplore the growing trend to draft dodging (this fall, 400,000 men have failed to report for induction) and the passage of laws by several republics restricting active service by their inhabitants to the republics in which they reside. They are appalled by talk of an all-volunteer army and alternate service. They blame glasnost for what they perceive as the spread of "Russophobia" and for declining national morale.

To counter trends that diminish their power, prestige and influence, the generals are loudly warning that the country faces the threat of external aggression. Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, Mr. Gorbachev's military adviser, talks of a U.S. military menace and the dangers posed by the American buildup in the Gulf. General Albert Makashov, who commands the Ural military district, claims that World War III is in progress and that the United States is winning.

Such open defiance of civilian authorities is without precedent in Soviet and Russian history. It would not be tolerated in any Western democracy. In the past several months, Mr. Gorbachev's civilian opponents have quietly retired into the background, letting the generals carry the brunt of the struggle against his reforms.

This struggle seems to be nearing a climax. When Mr. Gorbachev met with more than 1,000 military deputies on Nov. 13, their booing and heckling forced him to cut short his address. The next day, Marshal Akhromeyev warned that the armed forces would not stand by and watch the Soviet Union disintegrate. This new practice of openly challenging civilian authority has alarmed many people and fed the coup rumors.

In mid-September, word spread in Moscow that several army divisions and a regiment of paratroopers had been deployed around the city to overthrow the government under the pretext of protecting it from a democratic insurrection. The army command denied those rumors, claiming one day that it had assembled the troops to rehearse for a parade, and the next that they were to help harvest the potato crop (in full combat gear, no less). But the Supreme Soviet took the reports seriously enough to appoint two committees to look into them.

Could a military coup succeed? The yearning for law and order, for a strong hand, is prevalent in the population, and the conservatives could exploit it to introduce a Pinochet-style military dictatorship. But the difficulties are formidable.

The disparity in political attitudes between the generals and their subordinates suggests that, should they decide to strike, the generals could run into open defiance from field officers. Army and KGB field commanders have stated publicly that they would disobey orders to fire on civilians. There is also no assurance that non-Russian officers, especially the Ukrainians, would do as told.

Finally, it is questionable whether the army, even in alliance with conservative party elements, could impose its will and solve the problems of a country as large and unstable as the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the danger exists, and it is troublesome not only for Soviet citizens but also for the United States, whose defense and foreign policies assume a benign and cooperative Soviet Union.

The writer, professor of history at Harvard, is author of "The Russian Revolution." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Harnessing a Sea of Asian Rivalries

By Mark J. Valencia

HONOLULU — For thousands of years, the Sea of Japan was a conduit for the flow of culture, people and goods between the Asian mainland and Japan. But in recent decades it has become a center of military rivalry and political tension. As a result, the coastal portions of all the countries bordering the sea — China, Japan, North and South Korea and the Soviet Union — have lagged in economic development.

A recent proposal by Beijing for cooperative development of the Tumen River delta could transform political and economic relations in the region. The delta is shared by China, North Korea and the Soviet Union.

Beijing has proposed that the section of the Tumen from the point where the borders of the three countries meet to the river mouth should be the common property of all three. China would thereby regain access to the Sea of Japan via the river, which was blocked by Japanese forces in 1938. A port would be built at Fangch'uan and a railway-highway network would be built in the Hunchun area to connect it to the hinterland. The three countries would develop adjacent "special economic zones" for processing raw materials and manufacturing consumer goods. Japan and South Korea could help finance the project.

The Tumen River is silted up. Dredging of at least the lower 15 kilometers, or construction of a canal, would be necessary. But the water at the river's mouth is more than 10 meters deep, adequate for most commercial vessels. The cost of developing the port is estimated at no more than $106 million.

The countries that are potential participants are complementary in several ways. The Soviet Far East has resource-based industry; Japan and South Korea have heavy and technology-intensive industries; China and North Korea have light industry and agriculture.

Japan and South Korea have capital, technology and managerial skills. North Korea and China have abundant labor. The Soviet Far East, northeastern China and North Korea have coal, oil, natural gas, timber, fresh water, minerals and agricultural products.

The Tumen delta is the geographical and population center of Northeast Asia. Land is flat, cheap and abundant. There are transportation links to Europe, and more railways are being developed. The present sea route between China and the rest of Northeast Asia is from Dalian around the Korean Peninsula and through the Sea of Japan. A port at Fangch'uan would shorten the distance. There would be easy connections with the Soviet ports of Nakhodka and Vostochny, the major ports of North Korea and South Korea, including the world-class container facilities at Pusan in the south, and the Japanese west coast ports of Niigata and Akita.

A port at Fangch'uan would open another branch of the East Asia-Europe land bridge and interest landlocked Mongolia, which might be able to obtain access to the sea through China as part of the arrangement. With links through Mongolia, the rail line to Europe could be substantially shortened.

South Korea stands to benefit from cooperative development of the basin. Labor-intensive industries in South Korea face increasing manpower shortages, and companies are interested in transferring funds, technology and equipment to China and North Korea. South Korea is also interested in developing the resources of the Soviet Far East.

For China, the venture offers the opportunity of revitalizing the economy of its northeastern region, which lags behind other areas of the country. Growth of trade, commerce and industry in the Tumen delta would stimulate economic activity all around the Sea of Japan.

It would help redress the imbalance in development between the eastern and western coasts of the Korean Peninsula, between the Pacific and western coasts of Japan, between the European and Asian parts of the Soviet Union, and between the southeastern and northeastern coastal regions of China.

Feasibility studies at many levels are needed before the project can go ahead. But the Chinese proposal could turn a sea of rivalries into a powerhouse of trade. Just as China and the Soviet Union helped to divide the Korean peninsula, they could now help unite it.

The writer, a research associate in the Resource Systems Institute at the East-West Center in Hawaii, took part in a recent international meeting in China on the Tumen River proposal. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Chief Sitting Bull

NEW YORK — Intensely cold weather and the prompt arrest of Sitting Bull can alone avert a widespread outbreak of Indian unrest in the North-West. General Miles and the War Department see now that heroic measures are necessary, and that the fanatic ringleaders must be compelled to stop their crazy ghost dances. With this object an overwhelming force of troops will be massed at the agencies, so as to prevent an uprising in the spring. However Sitting Bull is determined to write his name in blood on the Dakota prairies, so that no one will have any doubt that he is big chief.

1915: Italy's War Pledge

PALERMO — Signor Orlando, Keeper of the Seals, made a stirring speech on Sunday [Nov. 21] declaring, "The causes of the war and its development have bound Italy strongly with our Allies. We can never consider a separate peace. We have fought so far without hatred and without any idea of vengeance, but now that we have heard the cries of drowning women and seen mothers become mad with terror, and when we think of those innocent victims sent to the bottom of the sea, and the other crimes of our enemy, we shall fight with hatred and vengeance until our last drop of blood has been shed."

1940: Forbidden Flag

STOCKHOLM — King Christian X of Denmark laid down the law to a Nazi officer. The King noticed a Nazi flag flying over an official building recently, contrary to the treaty between Denmark and Germany. "The flag must be removed, otherwise I will send a soldier to do it," the monarch declared. "The soldier will be shot," the Nazi officer replied. "I am the soldier," the King said calmly. The Nazi flag was lowered.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

صورة من الأصل

OPINION

America's Foreign Policy Should Be More Gaullist

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Fifty summers ago, an austere French soldier in his 50th year sat before a microphone in BBC studio 2B and told France that it had lost only a battle, not the war. It was June 18, 1940, the day of Churchill's "finest hour" speech. And the 125th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

The 200th anniversary of the French Revolution coincided last year with the collapse of the husks of Europe's supposedly "revolutionary" tyrannies. This year, while Europe experiences the rebirth of nations, and while Britain's prime minister is punished politically for resisting the dilution of national sovereignty in the name of the abstraction "Europe," France commemorates the 100th anniversary of a prophetic nationalist, Charles de Gaulle.

Other than in their implacability, Margaret Thatcher and Charles de Gaulle are radically dissimilar.

She rose through Parliament, he through "treason." His noble broadcast was a call to disobedience against France's government, which condemned him to death in absentia. Mrs. Thatcher revels in party skirmishes. De Gaulle disdained "the ballet of parties," practicing a Caesarism of plebiscitary democracy, claiming "the individual authority of the state," personally.

Mrs. Thatcher has the brusque, hectoring manner of a national nanny. De Gaulle had what a biographer calls a baroque style of leadership suited, de Gaulle thought, to a nation "made by 40 kings over 1,000 years." De Gaulle, who kept spiritual company with those kings (and Joan of Arc), was forever in flight from banality. Mrs. Thatcher's goal has been to bang elementary arithmetic into British heads — the costs of life, the calculations of capitalism.

De Gaulle was both Washington and Lincoln — founder and preserver — of the Fifth Republic, which three times (1958, 1960, 1962) was threatened with civil war. Mrs. Thatcher's more mundane aim has been to make Britain efficient.

She wants the British to be better shopkeepers. De Gaulle used the myth of French grandeur therapeutically, to purge disgrace — the collapse in 1940 followed by collaboration. He would "make use of dreams to lead the French," to seduce them away from the passions of private interests, to national glory. Intoxication by myth was his answer to a perennial dilemma of democracy: How do you exercise the art of leadership amid the brokering of interests that is the basic business of government by consent?

De Gaulle, wrote Henry Kissinger in his memoirs, was "the son of a Continent covered with ruins testifying to the fallibility of human foresight." But because he understood the political primacy of nations (he spoke of "the so-called United Nations"), he had foresight. He saw, over the horizon, Germany reunified and the Soviet Union again being Russia.

Because de Gaulle's mind had a retrospective cast and his rhetoric had a mystical tinge, detractors dismissed him as an anachronism oblivious to the wave of the future. Spotters of such waves were sure that the next one would wash away much of the sovereignty and distinctiveness of nations, producing a fuzzy federalism of homogenized peoples.

Mrs. Thatcher is similarly condescended to by advanced thinkers who stigmatize her as a "reluctant European." But her reluctance partakes of de Gaulle's farsightedness about the increasing, rather than decreasing, saliency and utility of nationalism.

And in one particular she is de Gaulle's superior. She knows that the nub of the matter is parliamentary sovereignty, meaning that great good by which mankind's political progress is measured: representative government.

De Gaulle understood that among all of Marx's failed prophecies the most failed was the most fundamental. It was the notion that industrialism made man a merely economic creature and that all noneconomic forces — religion, race, culture, ethnicity and especially nationalism — had lost their history-making saliency.

Today's rebirth of Europe's captive nations, including those imparting centrifugal force to the overdue disintegration of the Soviet Union, is refutation of Marx and confirmation of de Gaulle.

Today, socialism's old aspiration, the thin gruel of proletarian internationalism, has been supplanted by liberalism's still more watery soup of "Europeanness." Mrs. Thatcher recoils from the drip-by-drip dilution of national sovereignty through the incremental transfer of power from national parliaments to the supranational bureaucracy in Brussels. There is a steady attenuation of control of lawmakers by elections, a weakening of the crucial criterion of legitimacy: consent of the governed.

As de Gaulle's nationalism was, so Mrs. Thatcher's is the face of the better future. And this has something to do with Americans' lives today. The threads connecting American public consent with the gravest governmental decisions touching life and death — war and peace — are being tangled, frayed, perhaps even severed.

U.S. officials are seeking Ethiopia's, the Ivory Coast's, Zaire's forbearance — permission? — for Americans to sacrifice blood and treasure in an enterprise supposedly swathed in special legitimacy because of 10 resolutions from the United Nations ("the so-called United Nations"), all to advance an abstraction: "the new international order."

America needs a more Gaullist foreign policy, more stabilizing contact with concreteness: U.S. national sovereignty, U.S. national interests, U.S. national decisions.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A Polish Village: Profits Down but Life Has Been Worse

By Richard Critchfield

POPOWLANY, Poland — "We wait," the peasants say. "Everybody waits."

Trucks loaded with just-harvested potatoes were recently rumbling east to Russian cities across the border, just 40 miles away. Now the yellow and gold of Poland's Indian summer, like the headlong first rush from command to market economics, is over. The days are dark, sodden, wintry. Black branches dripping rain.

Virtually every house in Poland has a television set, and everyone avidly watches events in Moscow and the Gulf. "It's a good time for change," says the village chief. "But nobody has any money."

Only in stubbornly, fiercely Catholic Poland did communism fail to bring the land under state ownership. Nearly 80 percent of Poland's land is held, as it has been for generations, by about 2.3 million peasant families. An average farm covers about six hectares, usually broken up into thin medieval-type strips miles apart.

This is a land where peasant men kiss the feet of a life-size crucified Jesus as they enter church. They think nothing of kneeling for more than an hour on a cold stone floor to say the rosary. Go to Mass enough in Poland and you begin to think that communism began to crumble the moment they elected a Polish pope in Rome.

Poland probably has Europe's last big authentic peasantry. Whether this is because religious faith, family ties and the work ethic were so strong or whether the people's strength comes from peasant agriculture enduring until now is hard to say.

Certainly hard physical work from dawn to dusk is still the central fact of village life, what with feeding the pigs and milking the cows first thing in the morning and again at night. Blond-maned horses pull ploughs and trot wooden carts along country roads lined with poplar trees. Hay gets pitched with a fork, wet grass is cut with a scythe, potatoes are gathered in wicker baskets by harvesters who crawl forward on padded knees.

The old ways looked like vanishing. Russia gave Poland the world's cheapest oil. In the past 20 years families got tractors and electricity.

Even so, there is a Fiddler-on-the-Roof look to a village like Popowlany. Its 33 wooden houses face one another across a single cobbled road, with picket fences and flower gardens out front and cows, pigs and chickens in the yards, barns

MEANWHILE

and pastures in the back. It is just a mile's walk under rustling poplars to Tykocin (population 2,050), where Popowlany's people go to school and church, to see a doctor or a movie, to shop, sell produce at the Tuesday market, get drunk on beer or vodka, get married or buried.

Missing are the Jews. They made up half the town until the Nazis shot, gassed and buried in mass graves 2,100 of them one day in August 1941. Now busloads of Israelis come weekly to pay homage to the dead and visit Tykocin's splendid synagogue, built in 1642 and marvelously restored in the 1970s. Its 16th century neighborhood gives you a glimpse of how European Jews lived before the Holocaust.

Everybody over 60 in Poland has a horror story. In Popowlany there are tales of Russian deportations in 1939 when whole families were jammed into freight cars and left to freeze to death. One woman carried a large framed portrait of Jesus all the way to Siberia and back. It now hangs in her son's kitchen.

In 1944 after a German officer was shot, the Gestapo took nearly 400 of Tykocin's Catholics off to Auschwitz and other Nazi death camps; 126 never came back. Such horrors within living memory may explain why Poland's worsening economy does not exact a heavier psychological toll. Hard times mean compulsory crop deliveries, as in the Stalinist 1950s.

If World War II is often recalled, Poland's 44 years under communism might never have existed. Nobody talks about it. Statues are gone, street names changed. Old Ferenc in Tykocin is the only one who admits to being a part of it. ("I was born a Stalinist. I've been a Stalinist all my life, and I'll die a Stalinist!") But even he goes to church.

The Gulf crisis, coming on top of Russia's demand for hard currency in exchange for its dwindling oil supplies, has gravely squeezed profit margins. Jurek Sadowske, 46, a heavy-shouldered, mustached man who used to be the best mower in the village, feeds more than half his wheat, barley, oats and rye to his livestock and makes about $1,400 a year selling milk, a little grain, a cow or two and the pigs.

The 1970s were his best years. He and his wife took 5 percent bank loans to replace their old thatched hut with a brick house. He bought a Polish Ursus tractor to replace his horse. With eight hectares, four of them tilled, Jurek has to buy close to 1,000 liters of diesel fuel a year to keep his tractor going. A year ago a liter of milk bought a liter of diesel fuel; now it takes six liters. For 100 kilos of rye you could buy 100 liters of fuel; now you get just 22.

If Jurek still fits the description of peasant, tilling the land pretty much for his family's subsistence, Andre Borowski, 25, comes closer to being a modern farmer. He figures he makes $4,000 a year on his 17 hectares, eight of them tilled, but he needs 1,800 liters of diesel fuel for his Massey Furguson tractor. Now he can just break even.

Could Poland make a technological retreat? Go back to horses and scythes? Nobody wants to think about it. Besides, the price of a horse has shot up to between $700 and $1,200. Nor does anybody want to contemplate the possibility, if things get too bad across the border, of Russian refugees, even soldiers, streaming in.

Everybody curses Saddam Hussein. Dominik Wloskowski, 52, Tykocin's first freely elected mayor since the 1930s, is the son of a poor peasant from Popowlany. Stout and affable, he decided that a modern dairy to pasteurize and package milk would be the best way to help the local people. He figured he could raise 80 percent of the required $1.4 million from Western donors if he could get $250,000 by selling off the assets of a former collective farm and raise $30,000 more by selling $50 and $25 shares to farmers.

Since the Gulf crisis, the shares have gone unsold. Over vodka, Dominik dismisses the pessimists. "The dogs bark but the caravan moves on."

The Poles endure. In the village there is a bearded, simple man, Janek, who goes about barefoot helping his neighbors, like one of Dostoyevski's saintly fools or foolish saints. "One day I'll sell my land and spend all the money for drink," Janek jokes. "Then I'll go to the city and sweep the streets and everybody will tip their hats and say 'Good morning.'"

So many cannot escape the past. Alicja, 65, a retired teacher, was the Germans' teenage translator at the time they killed the Jews. "It was just an ordinary day," she says. "We only knew the soldiers came and took them away." Half a century later, she stills draws pictures of rabbis.

"I'm afraid now," says Andre Borowski. "There's too much talk. The election, who must be president, a unified Germany. I'm afraid of talk."

"Everybody waits," the peasants say.

"What for?" one is asked.

"I don't know. Maybe a clear way ahead."

The writer, author of "Villages" and "Those Days," has spent three months in Popowlany. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mutable Principles

Regarding "These Distilled Principles Don't Come by the Barrel" by Tom Clancy (Opinion, Nov. 9):

I can only shake my head in wonder at Tom Clancy's Boy Scout vision of America. He conveniently overlooks the endless chain of corrupt, tinpot dictators the United States has supported when it seemed expedient, from Manuel Antonio Noriega to Saddam Hussein, or the way the CIA helped dislodge a democratically elected socialist government in Chile.

While no one would defend the totalitarian reality of most so-called Communist countries, the real principle underpinning American foreign policy is to "keep the world safe for capitalism." So naturally we will go to war to protect the world oil supply, well pleased that we can cloak our actions in high-minded opposition to Iraq's brutal aggression.

The real challenge facing Americans is how to reawaken our moral, ethical and spiritual values.

MEREDITH WHEELER.
London.

Mr. Clancy, for one who would apply principles consistently, has left out whole chapters of U.S. history. They show that in steadily increasing numbers, technologically advanced Europeans came to North America and all but exterminated the original inhabitants, in the process staking claim to an area that dwarfs Kuwait and even Iraq. That we were guided more by a quest for our own freedom and prosperity than by principles is obvious. The United States, alas, applies its principles selectively, as do most countries.

TIM HANSON.
Frankfurt.

Regarding "In the UN Charter, Room for an Assault on the Iraqis" by David J. Scheffer (Opinion, Oct. 20):

The United Nations Security Council has the power to act on the principle of nonaggression contained in the charter provision that "all members shall refrain ... from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state." This provision has been violated by Iraq (and previously by the United States in Grenada, Libya and Panama). But under U.S. pressure the Security Council has effectively abdicated its legal obligation to require members to adhere to legal procedures established by the charter.

This is evident from the Security Council authorization of a military blockade before economic sanctions have proved to be inadequate.

If the United States finds the sanctions process too slow, with more than 200,000 troops sweltering in the desert on dwindling government funds, it is because it acted so hastily in the first place. If there is a sense of urgency, the urgency is of American creation.

The flaw is not in the economic sanctions process of the United Nations. The problem is the increasing reliance of American foreign policy on armed intervention, and the difficulty that the United States has in justifying such interventions on grounds other than self-interest.

ANABEL DWYER.
LISA THURAU.
DEBORAH G. ORRICO.
Leiden, Netherlands.

Military Tradition: Griping

In response to the report "For Baker, an Earful from the Troops" (Nov. 5):

I can perhaps sympathize with the American troops based in the Arabian desert, given the unfavorable and uncertain conditions in which they find themselves, but certainly not with the whining and immature attitudes voiced in this report. As an American, I was disturbed to read of other Americans complaining about the service they volunteered to join, now that actual defense of their country is required.

Most who served overseas in Vietnam, Korea and World War II were conscripted, and yet they endured a level of physical and emotional deprivation as yet unimagined by those based in the Middle East today.

KAREN W. WAGONER.
Singapore.

Education and Defense

Having read that next year's French budget for education will for the first time be larger than the country's defense budget, I would like to congratulate the French, and suggest that the ratio of educational to military spending could be an important new statistical tool in determining any nation's mental health.

ALEXANDER LOBRANO.
Paris.

De Gaulle and Albion

Jim Hoagland *(in "Now Celebrate de Gaulle as Rebel and Visionary," Opinion, Nov. 8)* might have observed that Charles de Gaulle was able to do what he did for France because in 1940 he took refuge in England. It was from England that he started his Long March back to Paris. If the British had failed to cooperate, he could not have created a Gaullist force in the French colonies still nominally under the rule of Vichy. England was an indispensable launching pad for the liberation of France. Churchill's rift with de Gaulle does not diminish the importance of Britain's role.

ALESSANDRO CORTESE de BOSIS.
Rome.

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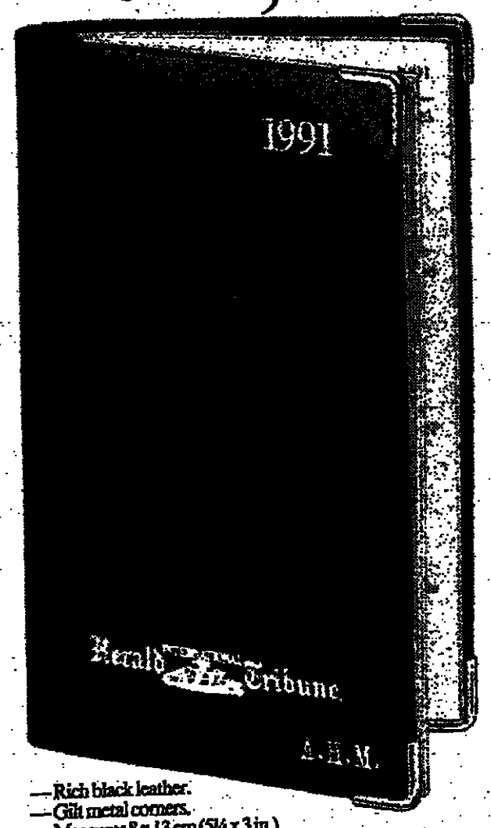

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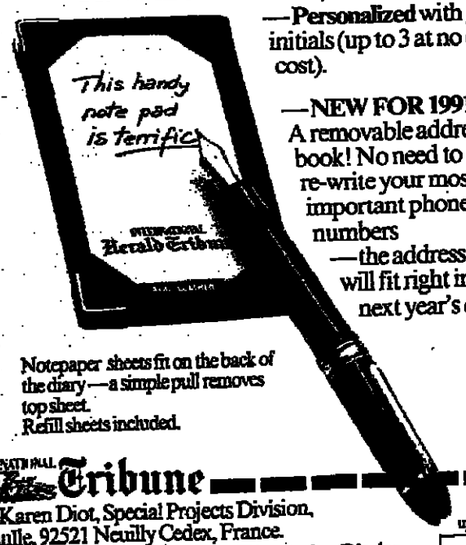

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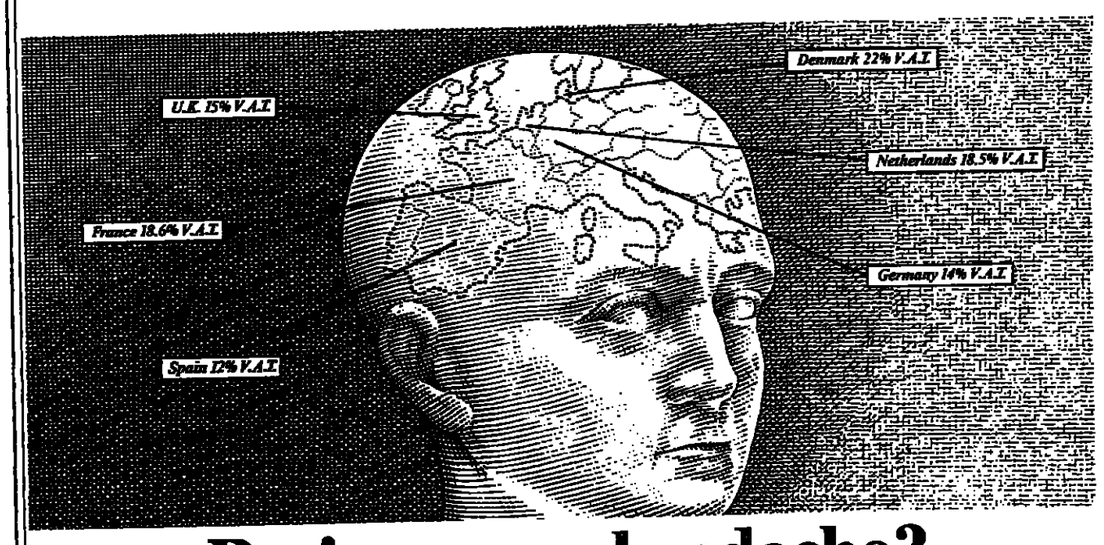

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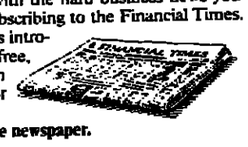

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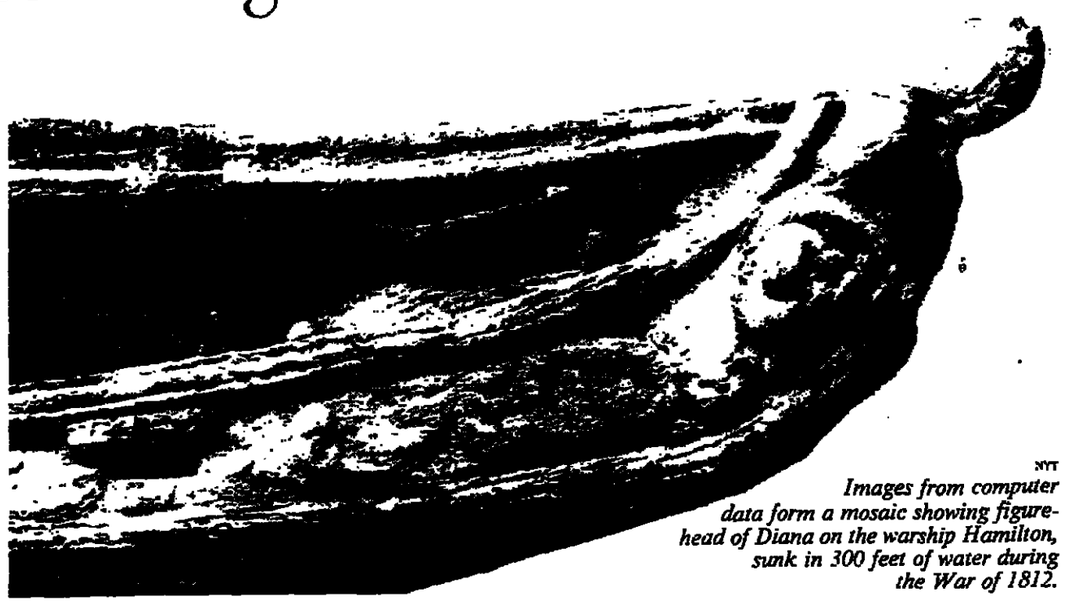
HEALTH / SCIENCE

Computer Images Make the Unseen Visible

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service



NYT

Images from computer data form a mosaic showing figurehead of Diana on the warship Hamilton, sunk in 300 feet of water during the War of 1812.

IN a marked shift in emphasis that is transforming the very nature of scientific research, investigators are using computers and graphic displays to come to grips with huge data sets, consisting of millions or even billions of numbers.

As a result, they are making pictures and three-dimensional images of what would otherwise be uninterpretable data and are getting a startling glimpse of the physical world.

For example, said H.B. Siegel, a computer scientist at Pixar in Point Richmond, California, his company and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory fed data sent from spacecraft into computers to make realistic movies of what it would look like to fly over Mars.

On Earth, Pixar routinely takes satellite data and makes moving, three-dimensional computer images of simulated flight over mountains or other terrain.

In one instance, scientists at Pixar were asked to decide whether logging in one mountainous area would destroy the scenery elsewhere. They made computer images of the mountains and then asked the computer to show them what would happen if they stood in the scenic areas and removed trees from the other area.

This, Mr. Siegel said, "would be very hard to do from a contour map."

The new type of research was made possible by the remarkable leaps in computing power that have occurred over the past decade.

"Ten years ago, we were able to generate images of this complexity but it would have required a million-dollar machine," Mr. Siegal said. "Now that same resource can be bought for a few thousand dollars and even with low-end computers, like MacIntoshes, you can generate some pretty astounding images," he added.

Dr. Lawrence Rosenblum, a mathematician and computer scientist at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, said: "We're really changing how physical science is being done. Physical science has always been either theoretical or experimental. Now there is a third category called computational that combines them."

But computational research was also driven by advances in data collection, which left scientists awash in seas of data that they could not interpret on their own.

The traditional methods of graphing points or fitting them to curves hardly work when you have a billion or so points in many dimensions.

"All of a sudden, physical scientists are getting amounts of data that are so vast that they really have no way of perceiving and analyzing them," Dr. Rosenblum said. Without the development of computer graphics methods, the data would be all but useless, he added.

To further complicate matters, scientists do not always know what it is in their data that they want to examine. "It's like driving across the country on a vacation when you know what direction you want to go but you don't know how you want to get there, so you meander through the country," said Craig Upson, a computer scientist who writes programs that enable scientists to do the new sort of research. This research "is changing the way science is done," Mr. Upson said.

The beneficiaries range from the biologists who can suddenly see cells in three dimensions and look, for the first time, underneath a cell sitting on a microscope slide to the atmospheric scientists who can make sense of a morass of millions of numbers describing the development of storms to the archaeologists who can see detailed pictures of shipwrecks buried beneath hundreds of feet of water.

Mr. Upson says his company work is also helping scientists understand blood flow around the heart.

The scientists can gather data showing what is happening to the heart muscle, its location and the stresses on it as it pumps. And they can gather data on the blood flow, like its velocity, pressure, and temperature. There are 12 data points for every one and a half million locations identified in the heart and the data are gathered at 100 different times. But now they are left with as many as 6 billion numbers to analyze.

"It used to be that people would take those 6 billion numbers and say, 'I can't look at them, so what I'll do is sort them. I'll look at which number is the biggest, for example, and try to use that as a gauge of what's going on.'" Mr. Upson said. "But, he said, by trying such tricks, scientists would discard most of their information.

Now, they can feed their data into a computer and, using special programs, not only see a three-dimensional image of blood flowing around the heart but also ask questions as they view the computer screen.

"You may find an area of the heart that has a very high concentration of blood," Mr. Upson said. "Why is that? How is that evolving over time?" Then the scientist can focus on those data points, perhaps slicing the heart on the computer screen to further probe the phenomenon.

At the State University of New York at Stony Brook, scientists are using computer models to see cells in three dimensions.

They started by using a newly developed microscope, a confocal microscope, to get images of slices through a cell. Then they used a computer to put the images together to make a three-dimensional cell.

With the computer data, "you can change the translucency," said Dr. Arie Kaufman, a computer scientist at Stony Brook. "You can look inside the cell by changing the outer layer so it is as translucent as glass. Or you can turn the cell upside down and look at its bottom."

Computer graphics is also allowing scientists to look at the bottom of the sea without ever going down there, said Dr. Kenneth Stewart of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts.

Dr. Stewart takes data from sonars, acoustic sensors, lasers and cameras to build three-dimensional computer pictures of the sea floor.

Last spring, Dr. Stewart was contacted by archaeologists who wanted to learn more about the wrecks of two ships, the Hamilton and the Scrugg, which were sunk in Lake Ontario during the War of 1812.

The archaeologists, Dr. Stewart said, wanted to know if the ships were in good enough condition to be raised and restored. But because they were was buried in 300 feet of cold water, it would be very expensive as well as difficult and dangerous to send down divers.

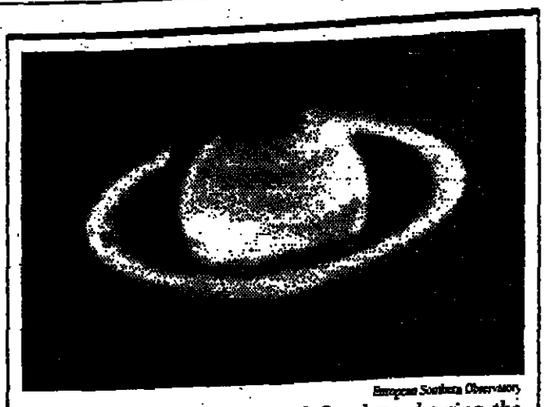
Dr. Stewart bounced sound waves off the ship and also used a special camera to take pictures that were in the form of computer data rather than something a person could look at. He came up with a mosaic of snapshots of the ships.

EACH piece in the mosaic contained half a billion numbers, with each number representing how bright a spot on the ship was in the digital picture and giving the exact postion of each of these spots on the ship.

Then, using a computer, he and his colleagues "took all these individual images, manipulated them, worked them, scaled them, and merged them into a larger picture," Dr. Stewart said.

Finally, in a week of computations, the researchers had strikingly clear pictures of the ships lying on the bottom of the lake.

Dr. Stewart said he learned that the ships were "in very, very good condition, probably the best preserved shipwreck ever located at this point. The ships were almost as though they had just sunk."



European Southern Observatory

Saturn, photographed in mid-October, showing the white spot, which has extended to encircle the planet.

Saturn's Storm: Planet 'Burped'

By Warren E. Leary
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The white storm recently observed on Saturn has grown into one of the largest atmospheric feanures in the solar system and is now racing around the planet, scientists say.

Using the Hubble Space Telescope, astronomers said they have taken unusually clear pictures of the giant disturbance developing in the swirling atmosphere of Saturn.

The storm, initially seen as a white spot, has developed into a band of turbulence racing at 1,000 miles an hour (1,600 kph) that now girdles the planet. It is now more violent than any storm seen in Saturn's atmosphere in almost six decades, scientists said at a National Aeronautics and Space Administration briefing. The disturbance is believed to be caused by an emission of gas from deep within the planet's dense atmosphere, they said.

"Saturn burped," said Andrew Ingersoll, a planetary scientist at the California Institute of Technology. "Why it should wait so long to burp, I don't know."

Scientists said the troubled but still useful orbiting space telescope was pressed into extra service in two hastily scheduled weekend sessions and has produced more than 400 high-quality images of the phenomenon that would not be available from other sources.

The Hubble's cameras took 64 pictures of Saturn on Nov. 9 and Nov. 11, and shot hundreds more in a marathon session last weekend, said a principal Hubble scientist, James Westphal of the California Institute of Technology.

The many pictures will be put together to make a time-lapse motion picture that will show Saturn rotating five times as the storm surges around the planet, he said.

Although Hubble's main mirror is flawed and the telescope is not at peak performance, scientists said computer-enhanced pictures of Saturn taken by the instrument are two to three times better than those that can be obtained by Earth-based observatories.

The storm was first noticed by amateur astronomers in late September when it was about three times the diameter of the Earth. It has grown into a giant disturbance that is at least 150 miles (240 kilometers) deep and 6,000 miles wide as it circles the planet, Dr. Westphal said.

Saturn, which is about nine times the Earth's 7,900-mile diameter and is 100 times as massive, is the second-largest planet in the solar system, after Jupiter. One Saturn year equals about 30 Earth years, and scientists suspect the rise of atmospheric disturbances like the current white spot may be seasonally related.

Astronomers said big white spots have been seen near Saturn's equator about every 30 years, including 1876, 1903, 1933 and 1960, but only approached the size of the current one in 1876 and 1933.

Saturn's disturbance is now bigger than Jupiter's Great Red Spot, a more than 300-year-old storm in that planet's atmosphere that measures about 18,600 miles by 8,700 miles.

"It might just be the largest atmospheric structure right now in the solar system outside of the Sun," Dr. Ingersoll said. "The last time Saturn did anything of this magnitude was in 1933."

Perfect Pitch: Looking for the Key in the Genes

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

ANDRE PREVIN has it; Willie Nelson does not. Nat King Cole had it; Vladimir Horowitz did not. About 10 percent of students at the Juilliard School of Music have it but most musicians don't.

"It" is perfect or absolute pitch — a cluster of abilities relating to identifying and recalling musical notes from memory, without hearing another note as a reference.

Why some people have it and others do not is a matter of some controversy. Some researchers believe it can be taught and that it runs in families because musical parents tend to encourage their children to be musical. But other experts believe it is either present or absent at birth. They say that courses to develop "perfect pitch" do not produce, even after years of practice, the facility that some children possess naturally.

And unlike giftedness in dancing, painting, chess or other endeavors, these experts say, perfect pitch is not a matter of degree; people have it or they don't. For these experts, perfect pitch is a rare opportunity to study the genetic basis of creativity.

In the past, studies of perfect pitch have been hampered because it could only be measured in people with enough musical training to name notes. But now a researcher, Dr. Joseph Profita, has devised a test he says can detects perfect pitch even in people with no musical training. Using the test and analyzing family trees, he has found evidence that perfect pitch follows what geneticists call an autosomal dominant inheritance pattern.

That is, the trait is a dominant one carried by a single gene and not carried on a sex chromosome, said Dr. Profita, a psychiatrist at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Sepulveda, California, and an assistant professor at the University of California at Los Angeles. Sons or daughters have a 50 percent chance of inheriting the gene.

Dr. Profita, a psychiatrist by day and jazz-club musician by night, is leading the search for the perfect-pitch gene largely on his own, although he has found prominent scientific collaborators. Dr. Profita's data are "very convincing," said Walter Bodmer, director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in England and a leading authority on human genetics.

Dr. Dennis Drayna, a geneticist who became fascinated with Dr. Profita's work after reading an article about it, has assisted Dr. Profita in analyzing families in which some members have perfect pitch. "I was frankly shocked at what we found," said Dr. Drayna, a senior scientist at Genentech company.

DR. PROFITA realized he had perfect pitch at age 6. "The minute I hear a note, I know it," he said. "A single note takes on a real nature, like an object. An A is an A just the way a table is a table."

He said his research suggests that no more than about one person in 2,000 has perfect pitch. Dr. Profita is also convinced that it is impossible for people not genetically endowed with perfect pitch to achieve it, no matter how hard they study.

"It is simply accepted that some people have it, others don't," said Professor David Burge of the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York. "In a physical sense, people with perfect pitch hear differently and use different methods for remembering and identifying tones."

Most musicians have what is called excellent relative pitch, Dr. Profita said. "You play a note but they cannot identify it, but when you tell them what the note is, they can figure out other notes related to that," he explained.

At the other end of the spectrum, said Dr. Profita, about three in every 100 people are tune deaf. Researchers no longer use the term tone deaf, he said, because virtually everyone can tell the difference between the highest and lowest tones on a scale. The tune deaf, by definition, cannot recognize when a half to a third of the notes in a familiar tune are the wrong notes.

"Perfect pitch is an inborn trait just like the recognition of color," said Nicholas Slonimsky, an eminent musicologist who helped Dr. Profita develop the test. Dr. Drayna said he hoped to do a genetic-linkage study using a large family in which many members have perfect pitch. Each person would donate a blood sample and researchers would search their chromosomes with "gene probes," genetic markers whose location is known. "We would look for coinheritance of one of our probes with the perfect pitch trait," Dr. Drayna said.

The next step would be to study several families with the perfect pitch trait to see if the same gene is at work in them. Dr. Profita has found four families willing to participate in such a study. If the gene is ever found, said Dr. Drayna, "we are faced with the mind-boggling question, what does it do?"

The answer could shed light on many aspects of creativity and madness, the researchers said. Some highly creative musicians are bombarded by moods and perceptions of colors and textures that at times suggest mental illness. Although the gene for perfect pitch is not a disease gene, they say, it could help in understanding some mental disorders.

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IN BRIEF

Data on Mentally Ill Challenged in U.K.

LONDON (Reuters) — One in 10 Britons may be mentally ill, six times as many as the government says, the nation's Mental Health Foundation says.

It said a detailed study of official statistics showed that 6 million people were treated last year for a clinically identified mental illness. The government had estimated that just over 1.1 million people were mentally ill.

The foundation said the problem costs employers and taxpayers £7 billion ($13.7 billion) a year. "Last year we lost 71 million working days, nearly 20 times more than through strikes," said Peter Searle, the foundation's director-general.

Rembrandt Depicted Cancer of the Breast

SYDNEY (AFP) — More than three centuries after it was painted, the medical profession has given new meaning to Rembrandt's nude, "Bathsheba with King David's Letter." What to the art lover is classic Rembrandt, to a doctor is classic breast cancer, says a medical insurance organization here, the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia.

In the painting, the Fund said, Rembrandt was unwittingly portrayed the disease vividly in the darker dimpled area around Bathsheba's left breast. The painting, which hangs in the Louvre, is the focal point of an advertising campaign being run by the Fund to promote early detection of breast cancer.

According to the Fund, it was almost certainly the cancer from which the model, who was Rembrandt's common-law wife, Hendrickje Stoffels, died nine years later at the age of 36.

Butterfly Believed Extinct Found in U.S.

NEW YORK (NYT) — A rare butterfly species that was believed to be extinct for more than 50 years has been rediscovered in a remote area of Oregon's Willamette Valley.

The small, delicate insect, Fender's blue butterfly, dates back to the ice ages. It had not been seen since 1937. Dr. Paul Hammond, an entomologist at Oregon State University, recently sighted a colony of the butterflies while hiking in near McDonald Forest, just outside Corvallis. The butterfly, *Icaricia icarioides fenderi*, has a wingspan about an inch (2.5 centimeters).

ACROSS

1 Droop
5 Chem. degree
8 "To —— own self be true": Shak.
13 Author of "Pêcheur d'Islande"
14 Hints
16 Umbrette's cousin
17 Utah ski resort
18 Innkeeper, in Orvieto
19 "—— Lady": Cather
20 Historic settlement: 1620
23 Cook's need
24 Command to Fido
25 Food holder
28 Important visitor to 20 Across
33 Orators' platforms
35 Fudge on the facts
36 Black cuckoo
37 Guests at the first Thanksgiving
39 Host at the first Thanksgiving
42 Farm sci.
43 Caroline Islands group
45 The external world
46 Vessel for a 1620 voyage
50 Product of radium disintegration
51 Poetic contraction
52 Map
54 "We —— to ask . . ." (start of a Thanksgiving hymn)
60 Macaroni, e.g.
61 Bail
62 Book by R. W. Chambers: 1905
63 Penetrate
64 Actress Anna from Russia
65 To be, to Cato
66 Petri dishes' contents
67 Part of i.e.
68 Peruse

DOWN

1 Tent part
2 Droop
3 Bar. or sol.
4 Late baseball commissioner
5 Wash away
6 Habit
7 —— Green, part of London's East End
8 Muse of comedy
9 Spartan serfs
10 Press
11 Inquisitive
12 Tolkien creature
15 Not sweet, as wine
21 "Norma" or "Martha"
22 Bone substance used in making gelatin
25 Hector's father
26 "Ars ——, vita brevis"
27 —— as dust
29 Use a straw
30 Propelled a wherry
31 Architect Jones
32 Shakespeare's Athenian misanthrope
34 "Tennis, ——?"
38 Adage
40 Actor Peter
41 Having more black files
44 A salt of a water-insoluble acid
47 Shackle
48 Hungarian composer's family
49 A Dodecanese island
53 Representative
54 Capone's group
55 Charleses' dog
56 Literary monogram
57 Stockings
58 Lohengrin's love
59 Oboe part
60 A legume

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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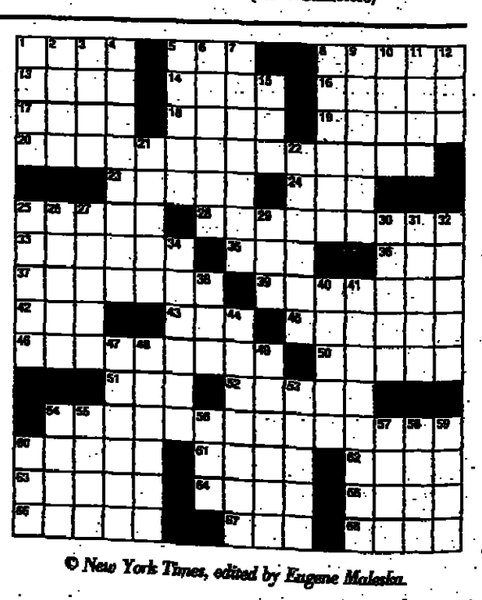

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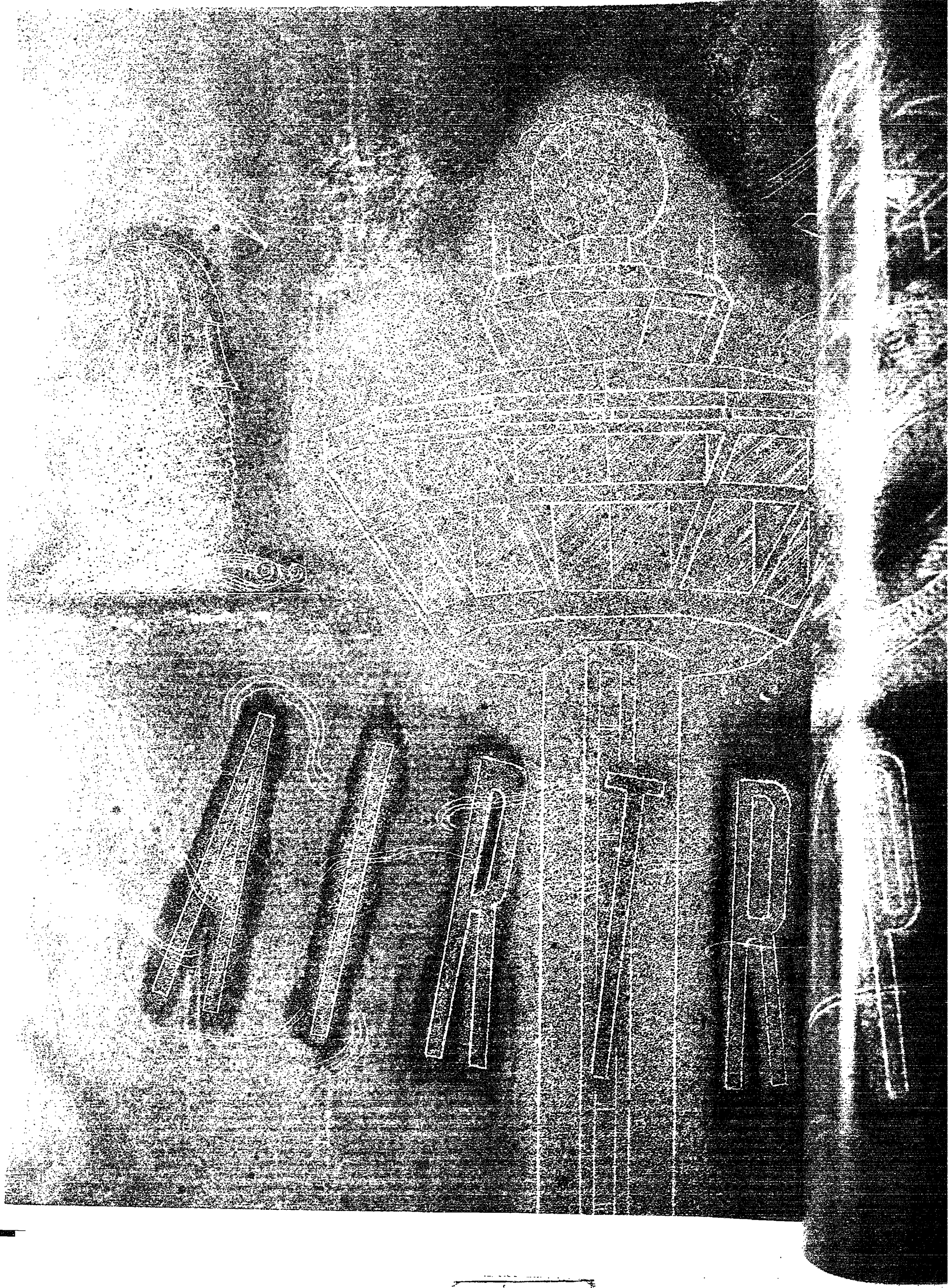

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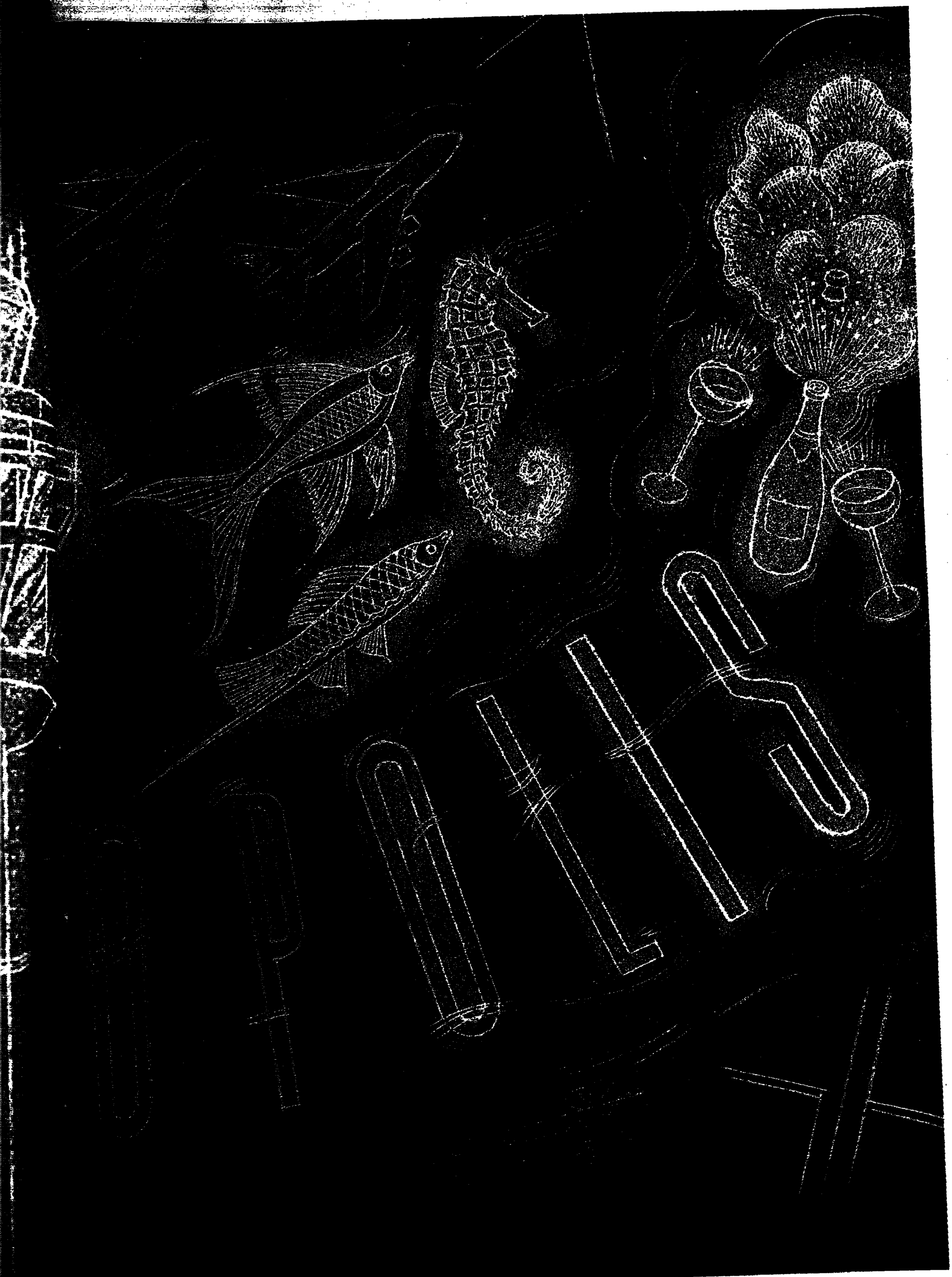

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HOTELS IN PARIS

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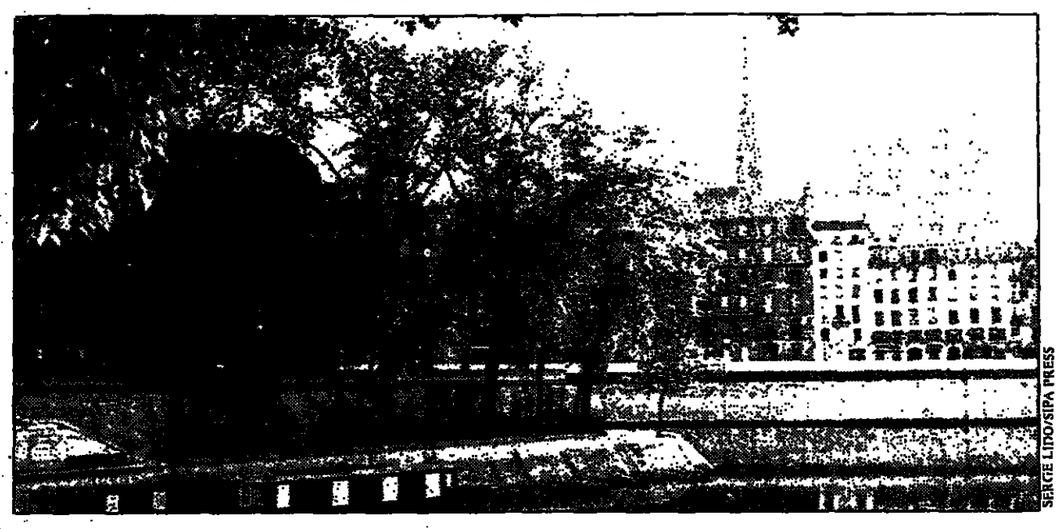
Many frequent visitors to Paris enjoy returning to the same small, typically Parisian hotel where they will be welcomed like a friend and made to feel part of the history, charm and elegance of the city. In French, these lovely homes away from home are called "hôtels de charme." Here are some that would be nice to come home to.



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● Hôtel Britannique, 20, avenue Victoria, 1st. Tel. 42.33.74.59. Fax 42.33.82.65. 3 stars. This tastefully decorated hotel is located in a quiet, village-like area near Châtelet, the Pompidou Center, the flower market and bookstalls on the Seine.

● Grand Hôtel de Champagne, 17, rue Jean-Lantier, 1st. Tel. 42.36.60.00. Fax 45.08.43.33. 3 stars. In a 15th-century building with rustic stone walls and beamed ceilings, the Champagne is conveniently located for visiting the Louvre or strolling along the Seine.

● Hôtel Duminy-Vendôme, 3, rue du Mont-Thabor, 1st. Tel. 42.60.32.80. Fax 42.96.07.83. 3 stars. Family Hotel, 35, rue Cambon, 1st. Tel. 42.61.54.84. 2 stars. Two friendly, family-run hotels. The first, decorated in a charming 1920s style, was built in the gardens of the historic Feuillants Convent of Lafayette-French Revolution fame. The second well deserves its name, with an eclectic décor and homelike atmosphere.

● Hôtel Montana-Tuileries, 12, rue Saint-Roch, 1st. Tel. 42.60.35.10. Fax 42.61.12.28. 3 stars. The hotel is prettily decorated in soft pastels. Large, comfortable rooms. 50 and 52 have mini-balconies with views on the Tuileries.

● Hôtel des Tuileries, 10, rue Sainte-Hyacinthe, 1st. Tel. 42.61.04.17. Fax 49.27.91.56. 3 stars. In an elegant, small 18th-century mansion, the Tuileries is one of only two Relais du Silence in Paris. It is handsomely furnished with Louis XVI-style antiques.

Saint-Germain-des-Prés

● Hôtel de l'Abbaye, 10, rue Cassette, 6th. Tel. 45.44.38.11. Fax 45.48.07.86. 3 stars. This is like a lovely country cottage in the heart of the literary Left Bank. Several rooms on the *rez-de-chaussée* open onto a delicious private garden, and there are four new duplex suites with terraces.

● Hôtel Aramis Saint-Germain, 124, rue de Rennes, 6th. Tel. 45.48.03.75. Fax 45.44.99.29. 3 stars. The *Aramis* is located in the hubbub of Montparnasse-Saint-Germain, but efficiently soundproofed rooms ensure a relaxing stay.

● Hôtel Bersoly's St.-Germain, 28, rue de Lille, 7th. Tel. 42.60.73.79. Fax 49.27.05.55. 3 stars. In the heart of the antiques quarter and near the Musée d'Orsay, Bersoly's is a delightful 17th-century house renovated with taste and charm. Lovely rooms are named after painters: the "Picasso" room is a jewel with its interior mini-garden.

● Hôtel du Danube, 58, rue Jacob, 6th. Tel. 42.60.34.70. Fax 42.60.81.18. 2 stars. The charm begins in the lovely lounge with its deep armchairs and floral chintz decor. Exquisite rooms are decorated with a graceful Oriental touch, and many look onto a ravishing pink courtyard.

● Hôtel Madison, 143, boulevard Saint-Germain, 6th. Tel. 43.29.72.50. Fax 43.29.72.50. 3 stars. In the heart of literary Saint-Germain-des-Prés (the Flore and Deux Magots cafés, Brasserie Lipp), the Madison has spacious rooms decorated in soft, luminous pastels. The management is the same as that of the Terrass Hotel in Montmartre.

● Odéon Hôtel, 3, rue de l'Odéon, 6th. Tel. 43.25.90.67. Fax 43.25.55.98. 3 stars. Down the street from the Odéon-Théâtre de l'Europe, this charming small hotel is a veritable home away from home for many a returning traveler. The lounge beckons with its fresh flowers, beamed ceilings — and the friendly welcome of Manager Véronique Fraenkel.

● Hôtel du Quai Voltaire, 19, *quai* Voltaire, 7th. Tel. 42.61.50.91. Fax 42.61.62.26. 2 stars. From his room here, Camille Pissarro looked across the Seine and painted "Le Pont Royal." There are numerous other paintings of Paris seen from this historic, tastefully decorated hotel with a view.

● Hôtel Sully St.-Germain, 31, rue des Ecoles, 5th. Tel 43.26.56.02. Fax 43.29.74.42. 3 stars. The Sully's medieval decor — large fireplace in the lounge, exposed stone walls — combines with every modern convenience. It is near the Sorbonne and the Cluny Museum.

● Hôtel de l'Université, 22 rue de l'Université, 7th. Tel. 42.61.09.39. Fax 42.60.40.84. 3 stars. Once an *aristocratic mansion*, this sumptuous, warm hotel is filled with art and antiques from the vaulted 14th-century cellar to the *handsomely furnished* rooms, each with its own fireplace.

● Hôtel Verneuil Saint-Germain, 8, rue de Verneuil, 7th. Tel. 42.60.82.14. Fax 42.61.40.38. 3 stars. Hôtel de l'Academie, 32, rue des Saints-Pères, 7th. Tel. 45.48.36.22. Fax 45.44.75.24. 3 stars. These 18th-century residences *feature the original stone* walls and wooden beams, with comfortable furnishings in Louis XIV, Louis XVI or Directory styles. Close to Left Bank galleries and the Musée d'Orsay.

Eiffel Tower, Invalides

● Hôtel La Bourdonnais, 111-113, avenue de la Bourdonnais, 7th. Tel. 47.05.45.42. Fax 45.55.75.54. 3 stars. Located in an elegant residential quarter near the Eiffel Tower and the Trocadéro, the Bourdonnais is a quiet, refined hotel with an attractive interior garden for "breakfast in the sun" and a gourmet restaurant.

● Hôtel de Bourgogne et Montana, 3, rue de Bourgogne, 7th. Tel. 45.51.20.22. Fax 45.56.11.98. 3 stars. In a former mansion near the Assemblée Nationale, this gracefully decorated hotel has been in the same *friendly family since* 1929. Upper-floor rooms overlook the Place de la Concorde.

Champs-Elysées, Etoile, Palais des Congrès

● Hôtel Atala, 10 rue Chateaubriand, 8th. Tel. 45.62.01.62. Fax 42.25.66.38. 4 stars. On a quiet street off the Etoile, the Atala offers small-hotel friendliness and charm with 4-star luxury and a fine restaurant just off an interior garden where dining is possible in good weather.

● *Hôtel de Banville*, 166 boulevard Berthier, 17th. Tel. 42.67.70.16. Fax 44.40.42.77. 3 stars. Just off the Etoile on a quiet, tree-lined street, the lovely Banville is a jewel, from the floral chintz and soft music in the lounge to the panoramic view from the seventh floor. Exceptional, too, is the Lambert family's endearing hospitality.

● Relais Carré d'Or, 46, avenue George V, 8th. Tel. 40.70.05.05. Fax 47.23.30.90. 4 stars. The mansion of the aristocratic Polignac family has recently been converted into 23 luxurious residences designed for a traveling elite who wish to combine the intimacy of private apartment living with the 24-hour services of a luxury hotel. Guests can dine in their own suite or in the excellent, elegant Club du Relais restaurant. The Relais is located within the "Golden Square" of prestigious antique and jewelry shops.

● *Résidence Lord Byron*, 5, rue Chateaubriand, 8th. Tel. 43.59.89.98. Fax 42.89.46.04. Hôtel Mayflower, 3, rue Chateaubriand, 8th. Tel. 45.62.57.46. Fax 42.56.32.38. Both 3 stars. On a peaceful street near the Etoile, both hotels are run by the same family, offering tasteful furnishings and friendly service.

● Hôtel de la Trémoille, 14, rue de la Trémoille, 8th. Tel. 47.23.34.20. Fax 40.70.01.80. 4 stars. In the heart of the *haute couture* quarter, *La Trémoille* offers the advantages of a large luxury hotel — spacious lounge and rooms, fully equipped conference areas — with the personal service of a small *hôtel de charme*. A handsome, wood-paneled bar leads into an intimate dining *room with fireplace*. The hotel is furnished with exquisite antiques.

● Union Hôtel Etoile, 44 rue Hamelin, 16th. Tel. 45.53.14.95. Fax 47.55.94.79. 3 stars. On a small street between the Etoile and the Seine, this comfortable, modern hotel offers large, pretty rooms and residential apartments overlooking a private garden.

This advertising section was written by Anne Norris, who writes the *monthly Paris Insider's* Guide for the Pan Am Clipper Magazine.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERSITE
* * *
22, rue de l'Université Paris 7th
Tel.: (1) 42 61 00 39, Tlx: 260717
Fax.: (1) 42 60 40 84
17th Cent. stone townhouse with period furnishings, tapestries, vaulted cellar bar/lounge.
28 refined & comfortable rooms with minibar, direct-dial phone, T.V...
Near Musée d'Orsay and the Carré des Antiquaires.

Hôtel Britannique
* * *
20, avenue Victoria 75001 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 42.33.74.59
Fax: (1) 42.33.82.65 · Télex: 230 600 F
A refined 40-room hotel on a calm tree-lined avenue in the heart of historic Paris near Châtelet, Notre-Dame, the Louvre...
Direct dial phone, minibar, satellite TV. Friendly & efficient service.

HOTEL BERSOLY'S
*** ST GERMAIN
28, rue de Lille, 75007 PARIS
Tel: (1) 42.60.73.79 - Tlx: 217.505
Fax: (1) 49.27.05.55
close to the Musée d'Orsay & in the heart Of the Carré des Antiquaires.
The charm of a 17th cent. townhouse, beamed ceilings, vaulted cellar bar/breakfest room.
16 well-equipped comfortable rooms. Friendly & efficient service. Prix: 500 F - 580 F

HOTEL DU DANUBE
A truly charming hotel in the heart of St. Germain des Prés for your leisure or business visits.
47 comfortable and personalized rooms.
Near the Louvre, Notre-Dame and the Musée d'Orsay.
Covered parking nearby.
HOTEL DU DANUBE
58 rue Jacob, 75006 Paris
Tel.: (1) 42 60 34 70
or 42 60 94 07
Fax: (1) 42 60 8118
Tlx: 211 062F

Hôtel Montana Tuileries
***
12 rue St. Roch, 75001 Paris
Tel.: (1) 42 60 35 10
Tlx: 214 404
Fax: (1) 42 61 12 28
Central location, great comfort, charm and quality service at a reasonable price.

3, rue de l'Odéon, Paris.
Stepping out of your hotel, on the left there's the Théâtre de l'Odéon, the Luxembourg gardens and, just behind Montparnasse and it's cafés. On the right, there's Saint-Germain-des-Prés, the river Seine, the new Orsay Museum, the Louvre and a few steps further, Beaubourg... The Odéon Hôtel, 34 charming rooms in the heart of Paris.
Odéon Hôtel
Tel.: (1) 43 25 90 67. Telex: Odeotel 202 943 F.
Fax:(1) 43 25 55 98.

HOTEL DE LA TREMOILLE
A Trusthouse Forte Exclusive Hotel
In the unique Paris district of high fashion and master crafts, between the Avenue George V and the Avenue Montaigne, the Hotel de la Trémoille **** offers period style suites and rooms, which blend their decoration, charming atmosphere and soothing tranquility with the most modern comforts and attentive service.
Hotel de la Trémoille
14, rue de la Trémoille, 75008 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 47.23.34.20 - Fax: (1) 40.70.01.08
A member of "The Leading Hotels of the World"

Paris, under the spell...
It's Paris Left Bank - Montparnasse, St. Germain. The Paris of intellectuals, artists and art galleries, endless conversations at the terrace of a café.
You can discover this Paris in the comfort, calm and elegance of an XVIII^th century mansion: The Hôtel de l'Abbaye Saint-Germain. In the very heart of Paris, whether you choose a room or an appartement with a terrace, your window will always open onto a flowered garden...
Hôtel de l'Abbaye
Saint-Germain
10, rue Cassette 75006 Paris
Tél.: (1) 45.44.38.11 - Cable : Abotel
Fax: (1) 45 48 07 86

HOTEL DUMINY-VENDOME ***
3 rue du Mont-Thabor, Paris 1
Tel.: (1) 42 60 32 80 Tlx: 213 482
Fax: (1) 42 96 07 83
Traditional Parisian hotel between the Tuileries and the Place Vendôme, 70 rooms with marble baths, T.V., minibar... Refined 1920's decor. Bar, conference room.
FAMILY HOTEL **
35 rue Cambon, Paris 1
Tel.: (1) 42 61 54 84
A moderately priced "home" near the Place Vendôme 25 rooms + 1 suite, with bath and direct dial phones.

GRAND HOTEL DE CHAMPAGNE
***
17, rue Jean Lantier, 75001 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 42 36 6000 - Telex: 215 955 F
Fax: (1) 45 08 43 33
15th cent. freestone building in the heart of Paris
43 luxuriously renovated rooms in Old Paris style, deluxe suites, all with bath/shower, WC, T.V. (Satellite and Canal +), direct dial phone...

HOTEL DU QUAI VOLTAIRE
19 Quai Voltaire, 75007 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 42.61.50.91 — Fax: (1) 42.61.62.26
Directly on the Seine, overlooking the bookstalls and across to the Louvre & just beside the Musée d'Orsay.
32 rooms with bath. Private "cafe-bar"
Open since 1856, previous guests include Baudelaire, Oscar Wilde, Wagner, Pisarro...
F.F. 400 - F.F. 700

HOTEL VERNEUIL ST. GERMAIN ***
8, rue de Verneuil, 75007 Paris
Tel.: (1) 42 60 82 14 or 42 60 24 16
Fax: (1) 42 61 40 38 Tlx: 211608 F
HOTEL DE L'ACADEMIE ***
32, rue des Saints-Pères, 75007 Paris
Tel.: (1) 45 48 36 22 Tlx: 205850 F
Fax: (1) 45 44 75 24
Two charming hotels in the heart of St. Germain des Près. Both offer comfortable rooms with full bath, hairdryer, T.V., direct dial phone, lounge, bar & seminar rooms. Car parking nearby.

HOTEL Arama SAINT-GERMAIN
Charming hotel in St. Germain des Prés. Tastefully decorated & furnished rooms.
FF 550 - 700.
124, rue de Rennes, 75006 Paris
Tel.: (1) 45 48 03.75. Tlx.: 205098.
Fax.: (1) 45.44.99.29.

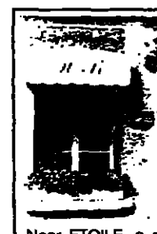
Hôtel Sully Saint-Germain
***
31 rue des Ecoles, Paris 5th
Tel.: (1) 43.26.56.02
Tlx: 270455
Fax: (1) 43.29.74.42
Medieval decor combined with modern comfort and elegance. Near Luxembourg Gardens, the Pantheon, Notre-Dame...
All rooms with bath, T.V., minibar, direct dial phone.

RESIDENCE LORD BYRON
5 rue Chateaubriand, Paris 8th
Tel.: (1) 43 59 89 98
Tlx: 649 662 - Fax: (1) 42 89 46 04
HOTEL MAYFLOWER
3 rue Chateaubriand, Paris 8th
Tel.: (1) 45 62 57 46 - Tlx: 640 727
Fax: (1) 42 56 32 38
Two charming *** hotels on a calm street just off the Champs Elysées near Etoile. Refined and comfortable rooms with T.V., minibar..

***
HOTEL LA BOURDONNAIS
111, 113 Av. de la Boudonnais 75007 Paris
Tel.: (1) 47.05.45.42
Tlx: 201416
Fax: (1) 45.55.75.54
The peace and charm of an elegant residential neighborhood, 2 mins from Trocadéro & Les Invalides. 60. refined rooms, gourmet restaurant, cosy lounges, garden

HOTEL ATALA
****
10 rue Chateaubriand, 75008 Paris
Tel.: (1) 45.62.01.62. Tlx: 640576. Fax: (1) 42.25.66.38
AN OASIS OF CALM JUST OFF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES
50 stylishly decorated & perfectly equipped rooms.
Gourmet restaurant gives onto pleasant INTERIOR GARDEN.
Seasonal outdoor dining.

HOTEL de Bourgogne et Montana
***
3 rue de Bourgogne, Paris 7th
Tel.: (1) 45 51 20 22
Tlx: 270854 - Fax: (1) 45 56 11 98
Behind the Palais Bourbon near Invalides Musee d'Orsay the Seine
TRADITION, CHARACTER, CHARM
Restaurant bar

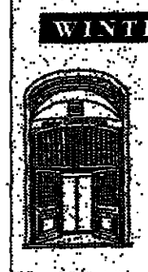

HOTEL de BANVILLE
***
166, bd. Berthier 75017 PARIS
Tel. (1) 42.67.70.16
Fax: (1) 44.40.42.77
Tlx: 643 025 F
Near ETOILE, a smiling welcome in a refined decor. Calm tree-lined street. Charming rooms with all comforts.

MADISON *** HOTEL
The magic of St Germain-des-Près
The comfort + hospitality of you own home
Just opposite the Eglise St Germain and near the Café Flore and the Deux Magots
Calm rooms with luxurious baths, color T.V., direct phone minibar
Tel.: + Fax: (1) 43 29 72 50
Telex: MADISON 201 / 628 F

UNION HOTEL ETOILE

* * * NN
44, rue Hamelin, 75116 Paris.
Tel.: (1) 45.53.14.95 - Tlx: 611 394
Fax: (1) 47.55.94.79
30 refined and quiet rooms with bath, direct dial phone, minibar, T.V. + 13 apartments of 2 or 3 rooms. Calm street near Etoile. Private bar & lounge. Interior garden:
F 600 - F 1000

Hôtel des Tuileries
Relais du Silence
***
An 18th Cent. Mansion on a quiet street between the Tuileries Gardens and the Place Vendome. F. 560 - F. 1000.
Tel.: (1) 42.61.04.17 - Tlx: 240744
Fax: (1) 49.27.91.56

THE ULTIMATE LUXURY**** ALL SUITE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
46, Av. George V - Paris.
WINTER RATES

In the heart of Paris, where fashion and beauty blend with business in perfect harmony, discover a luxury new concept of living.
Situated in the prestigious Champs Elysees area, on the Avenue George V, THE RELAIS CARRE D'OR is ideal for an international clientele seeking to enjoy warm hospitality in a refined and discreet atmosphere
Prestigious suites, a charming restaurant, a room service, *a beautiful inner garden, private parking...*
Take advantage of our "Winter rates" and reserve one of our superb suites.
Rooms from 1.000 FF
Suites from 1.675 FF
Enjoy a better quality of life.
Relais CARRE D'OR
Tél. (1) 40 70 05 05
Fax (1) 47 23 30 90 - Telex 640 561

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued on Page 13)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 7

AlePwd pf, SignalApri, DeSotaw, SignalApri pf, DeltS 7.45pf, Unitrium pr, Imcera

NEW LOWS 31

Alusuisse wi, BRT Rlty, Bellsco, BrockGp, CMS Energy, Chemed, FedDStores, HughesSup s, LaidlawTr cv, MohawkAir pf, Newhall s, PanPacific, TRW 4.40pf, USG, VanDorn, XTRA pf, AmRlty, BancFlorida, BrushWell, CousinMn, Ferro, FirstFederal, LaidlawTr cv, Lowes, MonarchCa pf, RPM, TKBC, PropTrAm, TandyCrft, United s, WashNat pf, AmeriBcp, BushInd, CrownCrft, FlightSaf, Imcera, MarshMcL, NewEngEl, PhilaElec, RepNewYork, SouthNE, TexasInd, UnitedRet, WestPoint

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 2

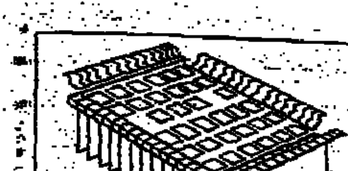
BarrLab, PGE 2.28pfP

NEW LOWS 31

AlrgasHf, AmTrSm wi, Oil Rivet, DivHotel, Flanigan, SuperEat, OilSvHy Co, Reddick, WangLabC, Alltertnns, Andrea Rad, Consco, EchoBay, GntYellow s, LaserCop, OSullivan, Petmed, TylanCp s, AlphaInd, BeardOil, DickersMnA s, EnsysOil n, HahnCo, MediaGen, PetNet, TriNetCo, AmTrpac rt, BowMacNe, DickersWnt s, FPA Cp, HahnCo, MountainM, RealRest, UniPacRes

هكذا من الأصل

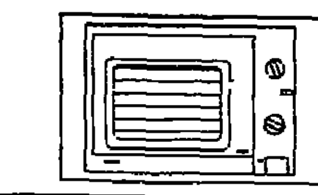
مكرر من الأصل



Herald Tribune.
INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS/FINANCE

** THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1990



INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

How Efficient Is the Boss? Try Asking the Employee

By Claudia H. Deutsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Teena Osgood, a second vice president at the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., routinely got high marks in coaching and development from her superiors. Then Mass Mutual asked her subordinates to rate her. To everyone's shock, including hers, she came out low.

"Top management assumed she was good because her people were good, when in fact her people wanted more help," said George T. Brennan, director of executive resources and one of Ms. Osgood's subordinates.

Ms. Osgood, Mr. Brennan reported, decided to discuss the review with her managers as well as her staff, and has developed a coaching plan.

'Many executives of the 1980s are jungle fighters, not leaders.'

Mass Mutual has joined a growing number of companies that are giving people a chance to rate their bosses, and asking those bosses to take what their underlings say to heart.

These so-called upward appraisals are not meant to decide raises. In fact, often they are not seen by anyone but the appraised manager.

Instead, they are used to give employees a sense they are being heard, and as tools to help managers fix weaknesses they may not have known they had.

"Two-way appraisal fosters the partnership relationship that many companies now want with employees," said Tod White, chairman of Blessing/White Inc., human-resource consultants in Princeton.

Conversely, it can provide a safety valve for employees stuck with bad bosses who do not want to change, said Dr. Marilyn Puder-York, a clinical psychologist who practices on Wall Street.

"Many of the executives who survived the 1980s are jungle fighters, not leaders," she said. "Upward appraisal lets their employees vent frustrations in a safe forum."

Although upward appraisal occasionally involves asking outside consultants to question employees, it normally just has employees fill out questionnaires.

AN IMPARTIAL third party or, increasingly, a computer then draws up a composite rating. Usually, it is left to the rated managers to decide how to use the information. At Greyhound Financial Corp., Samuel L. Eichenfield, the company's president, recently asked 30 second-tier executives to anonymously grade Greyhound's 10-person management team on such leadership traits as how articulate and goal-oriented they were and how tactful.

Each rated executive got a report with the results. "Within a month, several had signed up for courses geared to improve management styles," Mr. Eichenfield said.

These companies work hard at keeping upward appraisal out of the raise and promotion loop. In practice, though, the distinction between development tool and judgmental instrument can get blurred.

Procter & Gamble, for example, for several years has handled performance appraisal via ad hoc panels composed of two people directly above the manager being appraised and several of his or her peers and subordinates. The panels discuss the manager's performance, and later the manager receives a synopsis of what they said.

Although Dennis W. Shuler, a P&G personnel manager, insists that the assessment does not count toward raises and promotions, he concedes that the superiors who decide on raises sit on the panels and may be influenced by what is said.

In fact, consultants say, some companies are growing more upfront about the link between subordinates' comments and their bosses' futures.

"Chief executives are making upward appraisal part of succession planning," said Harry Levinson, an industrial psychologist in Belmont, Massachusetts. "That way, they can spot who needs behavioral training before being considered for higher jobs."

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Nov. 21

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.662	3.273	1.1282	0.3342	0.15 *	—	5.46 *	1.3356	1.3063 *	1.4255	1.777 *
Brussels	30.4525	59.925	20.463	6.1285	N.A. *	18.3125	—	24.015	0.9371	26.3375	32.503 *
Frankfurt						Closed					
London (a)	1.9685	—	2.9089	9.922	2,183.59	3.2909	60.085	2.4540	250.745	2.287	184.30
Madrid	93.689	184.35	63.515	18.813	8.446 *	56.31	3.0745	75.22	73.586 *	80.70	—
Milan	1,108.60	2,180.58	752.04	222.70	—	666.52	36.395	898.57	8.70	958.80	11.84
New York (b)	—	1.97 a	1.477	4.9815	1,108.50	1.667	30.585	1.2492	127.15	1.1588	93.645
Paris	4.976	9.793	3.3763	—	4.4491 *	2.9925	0.1634	3.9988	3.965 *	4.302	5.335 *
Tokyo	128.40	252.34	87.82	25.79	8.3157	77.36	4.214	102.12	—	110.85	1.3725
Toronto	1.1579	2.2811	0.7837	0.2324	1.044 *	0.6946	3.783 *	0.9287	0.9185 *	—	1.235 *
Zurich	1.2465	2.4566	0.8446	0.2501	0.1128 *	0.7487	4.0885 *	—	0.9784 *	1.0764	1.3316 *
1 ECU	1.3078	0.7059	2.0493	6.9722	1,540.81	2.3119	42.3401	1.7298	177.887	1.4882	130.181
1 SDR	1.4525	0.7376	N.Q.	7.2278	1,610.36	2.4141	44.3332	1.8077	186.577	1.6815	135.97

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5135.2	Greek drac.	151.35	Mex. peso	2923.00	S. Afr. rand	2.5195
Austral. $	1.3054	Hong Kong $	7.7865	N. Zealand $	1.6353	Soviet ruble*	0.5486
Austr. schil.	10.36	Indian rupee	18.08	Norw. krone	5.767	Swed. krona	5.541
Brazil cruz.	114.95	Indo. rupiah	1858.01	Phil. peso	27.80	Taiwan $	26.75
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.552	Port. escudo	129.95	Thai baht	25.07
Danish krone	5.655	Israeli shek.	1.951	Saudi riyal	3.7497	Turkish lira	2734.00
Egypt. pound	2.8235	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.709	UAE dirham	3.6722
Fin. markka	3.5435	Malay. ring.	2.6895	S. Kor. won	714.70	Venez. boliv.	50.80

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9564	1.9484	1.9399	Canadian dollar	1.1628	1.1666	1.1702
Deutsche mark	1.4758	1.4746	1.4731	Japanese yen	127.47	127.46	127.41
Swiss franc	1.2454	1.2446	1.2438				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Nov. 21

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
3 months	8-8⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	13⅞-13⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
6 months	7⅞-8	9-9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 [illegible]-10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10⅛-10¼	[illegible]

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Nov. 21

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	7½	7 9/16
Com paper 90-179 days	7.40	7.40
3-month Treasury bills	7.02	7.08
6-month Treasury bills	6.97	7.05
1-year Treasury bills	6.75	6.85
30-year Treasury bond	8.43	8.47
2-month CD's	7.45	7.45
3-month CD's	7.45	7.45
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 5/32	8 1/32
2-month interbank	8 7/32	8 7/32
3-month interbank	8 7/32	8 3/16
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.50	8.50
Call money	8.95	9.05
1-month interbank	8.30	8.30
3-month interbank	8.85	8.85
6-month interbank	9.00	9.00
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	14⅛	14 3/16
3-month interbank	13¾	13¾
6-month interbank	13⅝	13⅝
France		
Intervention rate	9¼	9¼
Call money	9⅜	9½
1-month interbank	9 9/16	9 9/16
3-month interbank	9⅝	9⅝
6-month interbank	9⅝	9⅝

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Nov. 21

1 month	7⅝ - 7¾
2 months	8⅛ - 8¼
3 months	[illegible]
6 months	7⅞ - 8
1 year	7⅞ - 8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Nov. 21

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.46
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.624
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Nov. 21

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	378.15	377.25	—3.50
Luxembourg	377.55	—	—3.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	378.24	378.16	—3.54
Zurich	377.25	378.50	—1.50
London	377.35	377.30	—2.70
New York	—	379.25	+1.00

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Slump in Stocks Depresses BAT Profit

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — BAT Industries PLC announced Wednesday that the stock market's decline had given its financial-services business a £146 million ($287.5 million) loss in the third quarter, pulling the conglomerate's overall profit down sharply.

But BAT, one of the largest companies on the London market by capitalization and a favorite with institutional investors, said its core tobacco business and most of its insurance companies had performed well. The company added that it is maintaining its dividend.

After losing as much as 15 pence in early trading, BAT shares bounced back sharply before settling at 561 pence, up four pence on the day.

Analysts generally agreed with the company's bullish assessment.

Rich Workman, an analyst at Hoare Govett, noted that BAT's Eagle Star subsidiary "is virtually unique among insurance companies" in reporting part of its investment gains or losses directly onto its profit-and-loss account. That accounting practice led to a £212 million charge against earnings in the third quarter, which provoked the loss in financial services.

BAT said overall pretax profit in the third quarter plummeted to £41 million, from £404 million a year earlier. Sales slipped to £4.3 billion from £4.4 billion.

In addition to the losses on stock investments, BAT said a decline in underwriting business at Eagle Star contributed to the loss in financial services.

For the first nine months of this year, pretax profit was down to £599 million from a little over £1 billion a year earlier. Sales rose 10 percent to £13.85 billion.

Although the 44 percent drop left pretax profit for the first nine months significantly lower than market expectations of around £707 million, analysts remained surprisingly bullish about the group's prospects.

"The third-quarter result is very disappointing, but the underlying businesses are doing very well and we expect a very strong bounce next year," said Paul Beaufrere of James Capel. Seen against the backdrop of economic downturn in Britain and the general pressure on corporate profits, BAT's results "are disappointing, but not entirely surprising, and not a disaster," he added.

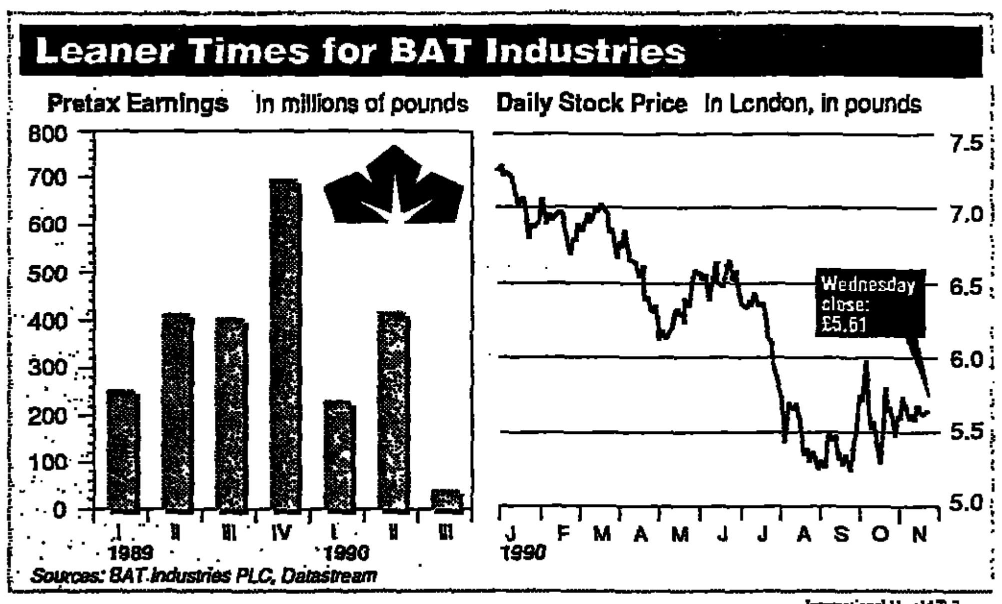
Mr. Workman pointed out that other insurance companies had suffered similar losses because of the stock-market decline. Eagle Star's accounting practices merely made its investment losses more obvious.

"There is no sign they have invested badly, only that the market as a whole has declined," he said. "When it bounces back, the situation will be redressed."

"In fact, Eagle Star is by and large doing rather better than most, and its reserves are high compared to market norm," Mr. Workman said.

A sharp decline in commercial

See BAT, Page 12



Sources: BAT Industries PLC, Datastream

International Herald Tribune

U.S. Proposal Throws GATT Into Disarray

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The United States has made a radical last-minute proposal in world trade negotiations that throws into question whether the massive services sector will be covered meaningfully at all, delegates said Wednesday.

"The U.S. blew the whole services sector out of the water," a GATT delegate said. "At the moment one doesn't see the possibility of any worthwhile services agreement."

Delegates said the U.S. proposal essentially would prevent a principle that has been central to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, that of most-favored-nation treatment, from being a general obligation in trade in services.

Specifically, an EC official said the disagreement centered on a U.S. proposal that most-favored-nation treatment should not be automatic, but should only be granted after negotiations on individual sectors.

Non-U.S. delegates viewed the proposal as gutting the services accord of its substance and were unhappy that it was submitted at such a late date.

Negotiations on the Uruguay Round of trade reforms, due to end at a ministerial meeting in Brussels on Dec. 3 to 7, are already under threat because of disagreement on the cutting of farm subsidies.

Most-favored-nation status is one of GATT's most basic principles. It means that trade concessions granted to one country must be given on a nondiscriminatory basis to all parties to an agreement.

Now the United States, which originally proposed bringing the $680 billion-a-year services trade under GATT rules, has shied away. Delegates said this was for fear of losing leverage in prying open markets in other countries.

The U.S. telecommunications market, for example, is relatively open and privatized, while most nations have state monopolies.

"In effect, we don't want to have a perverse incentive that keeps our market open and those that are now closed are encouraged to keep their markets closed," said the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, in a news conference by satellite.

A non-EC delegate commented, "The Americans seem to have been intent on sabotaging the whole thing after being the prime movers."

An EC spokesman said consensus had been emerging on the most-favored-nation question.

The negotiating group on services was due to hold its final meeting on Thursday. But the EC spokesman said it is now hard to see the group coming forward with a text that would form any basis for ministerial discussion.

In her satellite news conference, Mrs. Hills said the stalled GATT talks could still be successfully concluded by the end of the year, providing the European Community showed political will. She said failure might lead to trade wars and economic recession.

Mrs. Hills said the EC's failure to agree to cut farm subsidies as much as Washington wanted was the main obstacle.

"EC problems can't be dumped into the back yard of the poorest countries," Mrs. Hills said, in a reference to EC export subsidies.

(Reuters, AP)

Guinness to Buy Spain's Top Brewer for $1 Billion

By Steven Prokesch
New York Times Service

LONDON — In a deal that analysts say reflects the growing interest of multinational drinks companies in regional European brewers, Guinness PLC on Wednesday announced plans to buy the largest brewer in the fast-growing Spanish market for $1.02 billion.

The beer company that Guinness has agreed to buy is Seville-based La Cruz del Campo, which holds 22 percent of the Spanish market and is the country's fastest-growing and most profitable brewer. The acquisition would be the second-biggest for Guinness, after its £2.7 billion ($5.3 billion) purchase in 1986 of the Distillers Co., the spirits concern.

Guinness said it has agreements to buy more than 50 percent of the company's shares from Cruz del Campo's major shareholders. They include Stroh Brewing Co. of Detroit, which owns 28 percent of Cruz del Campo and 30 percent of a subsidiary of the Spanish brewer. After those purchases are approved at a meeting of Cruz del Campo shareholders, Guinness plans to make a tender offer for the rest of the shares of the company. It hopes to complete the purchase in January.

Guinness, now the world's 17th-largest brewer by volume, said the acquisition will move it to No. 12, and it would jump to No. 4 from No. 6 in terms of operating profit.

Last year, Cruz del Campo had a pretax income of 10.67 billion pesetas ($113 million) on sales of 43.61 billion pesetas. Guinness had pretax profit of £691 million on sales of £3.073 billion. Besides its beer and spirits operations, Guinness holds a 24 percent stake in LVMH-Moët Hennessy-Louis Vuitton SA, the French spirits and luxury-goods company.

At the moment, the vast majority of Guinness's brewing profits come from Britain and Ireland, although it sells beer in 120 countries. Last year, Guinness Brewing Worldwide had earnings of £124 million before interest and taxes on sales of £1.07 billion.

Michael McCarthy, an analyst at Smith New Court Securities PLC, expects brewing profits to increase to £157 million this year.

Guinness's flagship brand is Guinness Stout. Its other brands include Guinness Gold and Harp, both lagers; Kaliber, a non-alcoholic beer, and Smithwicks ale.

During the last decade, per capita consumption in Britain and Ireland has been falling. That explains Guinness' interest in Spain, where the beer market has been growing at about 4 percent annually and is now the ninth-largest in the world and the second-largest in continental Europe, behind Germany. And with per capita consumption in Spain still less than half that in the former West Germany, Guinness executives see plenty of room for more growth.

Noting that his company has only a limited presence on the Continent, Anthony Tennant, chairman of Guinness said: "The acquisition of Cruzcampo provides Guinness with a key strategic base."

Other multinational brewers, including Interbrew, the Belgian company; America's Anheuser Busch and Canada's Labatt also wooed Cruzcampo, said David Fleming, London-based managing editor of Impact International, the magazine for the drinks industry.

Mr. Fleming said multinationals continue to be extremely interested in forging ties with regional brewers on the continent — either by acquiring them or through joint ventures in production, marketing and distribution.

The multinationals see these deals as a way to expand the market for their existing brands and to add new brands to their offerings.

Bigger Textile Quotas Reward Ozal's Stand

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has approved a major increase in the amount of textiles and clothing that Turkey can sell in the United States as a reward for that country's strong opposition to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, government sources say.

The new agreement, not yet public, was reached in Geneva two weeks ago after President Turgut Ozal of Turkey appealed to the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, to open U.S. markets to more Turkish textiles.

Mr. Ozal said this would help relieve the strains on the Turkish economy caused by the economic sanctions against Iraq. Without the support of Turkey, which has a 175 mile-long (280 kilometer) border with Iraq, the sanctions could have been circumvented easily.

During his visit to Washington in September, Mr. Ozal made his pitch to President George Bush, who pledged to open negotiations on a new textile agreement in recognition of Turkey's "steadfast" stand against Iraq. Mr. Ozal told the president that Turkey wanted "more trade than aid" to help his economy.

The American Textile Manufacturers Association protested that such a change could set a dangerous precedent.

The new agreement increases the quotas on Turkey's clothing and fabric by up to 50 percent, an administration official said.

Turkey accounts for 1.3 percent of U.S. textile imports, ranking 20th on a list that is headed by China at 14 percent, Taiwan at 10 percent and South Korea and Hong Kong at 8 percent each.

Rising Rates Force Drop in Japan Bank Profits

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Japan's major commercial banks on Wednesday announced sharp declines in earnings for the six months ended Sept. 30, as rising interest rates severely squeezed profit margins.

The 12 major "city" banks reported an average drop of 40 percent in pretax profits. The sharpest fall was announced by Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., which said profit fell 46.6 percent to 91.2 billion yen ($706 million).

The 12 largest commercial banks, as well as Japan's three long-term credit banks, also reported drops in so-called hidden assets of 55 percent to 65 percent from the same period last year, reflecting dramatic falls in the values of Japanese stocks and bonds since the start of 1990.

Hidden assets represent the difference between the book value of securities held by banks and their market value. They are especially important among the 12 city banks because they acquired and held large blocks of stock in Japanese corporations at extremely low prices in the immediate postwar period.

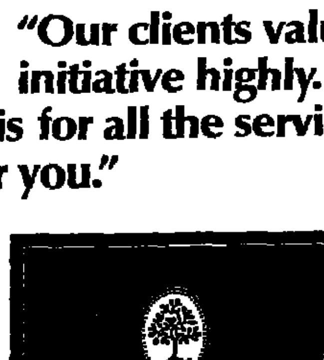
As analysts had expected, only two of the reporting banks were able to maintain capital-adequacy ratios that the Bank for International Settlements is to implement by March 1993. They were Daiwa Bank Ltd. and Kyowa Bank Ltd., among the smaller of the city banks.

Among the leading city banks, the following results were reported for the first half of the Japanese fiscal year:

- Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., the world's largest in terms of assets, reported a 44 percent drop in pretax profit, to 80.9 billion yen, on revenue of 2.22 trillion yen.
- Sumitomo Bank Ltd. reported a 34.2 percent drop in profit, to 125.5 billion yen, on revenue of 2.31 trillion yen.
- Sanwa Bank Ltd. reported a 45.1 percent fall in earnings, to 94.1 billion yen, on revenue of 2.05 trillion yen.
- Bank of Tokyo Ltd., which is a foreign-exchange bank, reported a 26.1 percent decline in profit, to 36.5 billion yen, on revenue of 1.13 trillion yen.

Analysts said these figures represented the rising interest paid on deposits by Japanese banks as interest rates are deregulated, and rises in the cost of funds due to the central bank's tighter monetary policy over the past 18 months.

"In essence, market interest rates are rising faster than the banks can pass off the costs to customers," said Alicia Ogawa, banking analyst at S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan) Inc.



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2966

MARKET DIARY

Late Rally Boosts Wall Street Stocks

United Press International

NEW YORK (UPI) — The stock market closed mixed Wednesday in light, pre-holiday trading, saved from a decline by a late rally in the blue chips.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 35.15 Tuesday, added 9.16 to close at 2,539.36.

Among broader market gauges,

N.Y. Stocks

the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.25 to 172.73 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 0.72 to 316.03.

Declines led advances by 740 to 706 among the 1,968 issues traded. Big Board volume totaled 140.66 million shares, down from 161.17 million Tuesday.

The market opened mixed and hit a low about midday, with the Dow down about 20 points. But Sidney Dorr, vice president of institutional trading at Charles Schwab & Co. in San Francisco, said the market's thinness ahead of the Thanksgiving holiday Thursday provided support at the lows.

"When sell orders did come in, there was no one around to absorb them," he said.

Institutional buying and bargain hunting after Tuesday's sharp drop also boosted prices, analysts said.

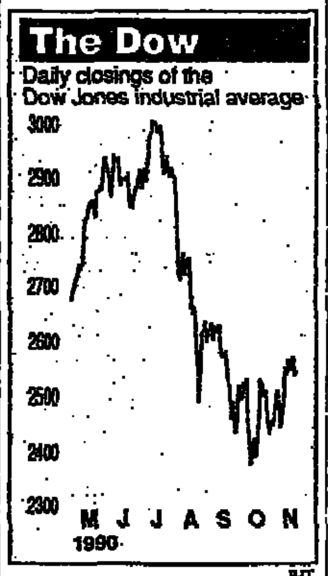
On the trading floor, National Semiconductor was the most active issue, up ¼ to 4¼. The company said it had signed a letter of intent to sell a Puyallup, Wash., chip manufacturing plant to Matsushita Electronics Corp., ending an expensive attempt to enter the market for static random access memories.

Boeing followed, up 1⅝ to 44¼ in a recovery from Tuesday's 10 percent plunge.

Federal National Mortgage Association, known as Fannie Mae, was third, down 1 to 30⅝.

Among other blue chips, AT&T rose ⅜ to 32¾ and IBM gained ¾ to 114. American Express lost ¾ to 19¾ amid continued concerns about brokerage unit Shearson Lehman Hutton.

Via Associated Press Nov. 21



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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2530.94	2552.23	2502.72	2539.36	+ 9.16
Trans	853.86	859.47	841.53	849.85	— 3.15
Util	206.99	208.82	205.86	208.69	+ 1.64
Comp	882.18	890.49	873.73	885.33	+ 2.24

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	370.85	366.35	370.48	+1.02
Transp.	221.69	218.70	220.70	—0.38
Utilities	141.19	139.67	141.17	+1.02
Finance	21.71	21.19	21.46	—0.25
SP 500	316.15	312.42	316.03	+0.72
SP 100	300.90	296.79	300.50	+0.67

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	172.73	171.11	172.73	+0.25
Industrials	213.75	211.65	213.75	+0.48
Transp.	134.67	133.36	134.14	—0.48
Utilities	89.35	88.62	89.35	+0.40
Finance	114.21	113.07	114.02	—0.91

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	348.77	+0.48	356.87	340.98
Industrials	376.62	+0.55	380.36	364.79
Finance	345.41	+0.74	351.95	335.03
Insurance	415.97	—0.78	419.98	391.63
Utilities	444.38	+1.17	501.32	467.56
Banks	250.12	—0.12	251.25	245.58
Transp.	384.94	—0.51	384.67	385.36

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Boeing s	26886	44⅝	43¼	44¼	+1⅝
NtSemi	22349	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ¼
FedNM	20127	31½	29¾	30⅝	—1
C&S Sovr	17752	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
Citicorp	15393	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
TexUtil	14991	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	+ ½
MCA	14777	68½	63⅜	66⅝	+1¼
AmExp	14247	20½	19½	19¾	— ¾
PhilMr	14239	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	
Lilly s	13470	68½	66½	68½	+2½
IBM	13114	114⅝	112¾	114	+ ¾
GenEl	12806	54	52⅝	53⅞	+ ½
Alcon	12422	17¼	17	17¼	
GnMotr	11671	38¼	37½	37⅞	— ½
FNM wt	11277	16⅜	15⅝	16	— ⅜

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT In	17285	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
EchoBy	7929	9	7⅝	7⅞	—1¼
Amdhl	5372	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+ ¼
ContAir	3401	3½	3	3½	
AExpl	2528	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
TubMex	2453	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
FruitL	2387	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
OMI	2055	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
WangB	2013	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
BHC	1803	43¾	43½	43½	— ¼
SNk 193wt	1458	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	
PW Nk pwt	1577	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
Edisto n	1571	11¾	10¾	11½	
Hilhav n	1490	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
ENSCO	1488	2¼	2⅛	2¼	

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	716	511
Declined	746	1043
Unchanged	519	450
Total Issues	1981	2004
New Highs	7	6
New Lows	54	42

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	240	230
Declined	280	312
Unchanged	267	250
Total Issues	787	792
New Highs	2	5
New Lows	34	35

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	857	710
Declined	869	1,134
Unchanged	2,477	2,369
Total Issues	4,203	4,213

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
296.10	294.10	295.58	—0.43

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	90.10	—0.11
10 Utilities	92.13	—0.10
10 Industrials	88.08	—0.12

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	140,660,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	195,598,140
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,860,000
Amex prev. cons. close	10,650,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	116,666,500
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	126,683,100
NYSE volume up	62,721,350
NYSE volume down	54,066,310
Amex volume up	3,355,350
Amex volume down	4,820,170
NASDAQ volume up	52,871,198
NASDAQ volume down	35,056,300

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Nov. 20	446,106	525,394	14,147
Nov. 19	404,427	498,505	24,288
Nov. 16	469,630	510,892	30,733
Nov. 15	337,905	508,234	24,769
Nov. 14	475,019	519,357	29,323

*Included in the sales figures

S&P 100 Index Options

Nov. 21

Strike Price	Calls-Last Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Puts-Last Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
265	37⅝	—	—	—	⅝	2	3⅞	—
270	—	—	—	—	⅞	2⅜	4	5½
275	—	—	—	—	1⅛	3	5⅛	—
280	22⅝	—	—	—	1½	4	6	8¼
285	18⅝	—	—	—	1⅞	5	7½	—
290	15¼	17½	—	—	2⅜	5⅞	8¼	11
295	11¼	14½	—	—	3⅝	7⅛	10	—
300	7⅛	12	13	—	5⅛	9	12½	13⅝
305	4⅝	8	—	—	7⅝	11	14¼	—
310	2⅝	6	8¼	—	10⅝	15⅝	16	18⅝
315	1⅛	3⅝	6	—	14⅝	16⅝	19¼	—
320	⅜	2⅛	4⅛	5⅛	19½	20⅝	24	—
325	⅛	1⅝	2¼	—	26½	—	—	—
330	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
335	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 67,905; total open int. 292,428
Puts: total vol. 85,432; total open int. 331,824
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

Nov. 21

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Dec	Jan	Mar	Puts—Last Dec	Jan	Mar
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	170	26.90	s	r	r	s	r
196.94	190	7.00	r	r	r	r	r
196.94	192½	r	r	5.98	0.63	r	4.27
196.94	195	2.70	r	4.75	1.60	r	r
196.94	197½	1.42	r	r	r	r	r
196.94	200	0.70	r	r	r	r	r
196.94	202½	0.25	r	r	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	82	r	r	r	r	r	0.23
86.35	83	r	r	r	0.02	r	0.39
86.35	83½	r	r	r	0.04	r	r
86.35	84	r	r	r	0.06	0.19	r
86.35	85	r	r	r	0.13	r	1.02
86.35	85½	r	r	r	0.19	r	r
86.35	86	0.46	r	r	0.39	r	1.47
86.35	86½	r	r	r	r	1.09	r
86.35	87	0.14	r	r	r	r	r
86.35	87½	0.05	r	0.35	r	r	
62,500 German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	60	r	r	r	r	r	0.07
67.65	62	3.57	r	r	r	r	r
67.65	63	4.53	r	r	r	r	0.29
67.65	64	r	r	r	0.03	r	r
67.65	65	2.70	r	r	0.06	r	0.75
67.65	66	r	r	r	r	0.50	r
67.65	66½	r	r	s	r	0.59	
67.65	67	r	r	r	0.39	0.77	r
67.65	67½	0.77	r	s	0.62	r	
67.65	68	r	r	r	0.86	r	r
67.65	68½	0.28	r	s	r	r	
67.65	69	0.23	r	r	r	r	r
67.65	70	0.08	r	r	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	71	r	r	r	r	r	0.38
78.60	71½	r	r	s	0.02	r	
78.60	72	6.41	r	r	0.02	r	0.29
78.60	73½	r	5.00	s	r	r	
78.60	74	4.54	r	r	r	r	r
78.60	76	r	r	r	0.24	r	r
78.60	76½	r	r	s	0.31	0.65	
78.60	77	r	r	2.83	0.46	0.83	r
78.60	77½	1.57	r	s	0.60	r	
78.60	78	1.30	r	2.18	0.78	r	r
78.60	78½	1.01	1.38	s	1.06	r	
78.60	79	0.80	1.20	r	r	r	r
78.60	79½	r	1.02	s	r	r	
78.60	80	0.42	0.84	1.40	r	r	r
78.60	81	0.26	r	1.05	r	r	r
78.60	82	0.16	0.38	r	r	r	r
78.60	83	0.08	r	r	r	r	r
78.60	84	r	0.15	r	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	70	10.17	s	r	s	s	r
80.10	72	r	s	r	r	s	0.16
80.10	78	r	r	r	0.26	0.60	1.30
80.10	78½	r	r	s	0.32	r	
80.10	79	1.52	r	r	r	r	r
80.10	80	0.98	r	r	0.89	r	2.15
80.10	80½	0.67	r	s	r	r	
80.10	84	r	r	0.80	r	r	r
80.10	85	0.05	r	r	r	r	

Total call vol. 6,359; Call open int. 381,487
Total put vol. 12,626; Put open int. 322,858
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.722	0.714
Coffee, lb	0.78	0.78
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.3105	1.302
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.39	0.39
Silver, troy oz	4.105	4.105
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	112.00	112.00
Tin, lb	3.9714	4.976
Zinc, lb	0.642	0.6642

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
American Colloid	Q	.11	1-3	12-5
Avondale Indust	Q	.23	12-17	12-3
BGD Systmes Inc	Q	.15	12-21	12-5
Chemical Fincl	Q	.25	12-21	12-7
Constellation Bncp	Q	.26	12-15	11-30
CPAC Inc	Q	.06	2-1	1-2
Delta Natural Gas	Q	.27	12-15	11-30
Frankford Corp	Q	.20	1-2	12-5
Home Fedl Svgs Mo	Q	.07½	12-15	11-30
JLG mst Crp Amer	Q	.27	9-14	8-15
Kansas Pwr&Lt	Q	.45	1-2	12-11
Lincoln Financial	Q	.38	1-2	12-14
Putnam Tr Grnwch	Q	.12	1-2	12-7
RHNB Corp	Q	.10	12-12	11-30
Seagram Co Ltd	Q	.58	12-14	11-30
SkyWest Inc	Q	.05½	12-31	1-11

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

European Futures

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
Dec	218.60	223.40	218.20	215.60	218.20	224.00
Mar	218.80	219.00	222.60	214.20	216.20	216.60
May	219.20	219.40	222.80	216.00	217.00	218.20
Aug	222.00	222.20	224.00	219.40	210.00	221.00
Oct	221.80	222.80	223.00	217.40	218.20	219.20
Dec	210.00	222.00	216.00	216.00	208.00	221.00
Mar	221.00	223.00	221.00	221.00	221.00	222.00
Est. Sales 2,764.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
Dec	706	707	715	700	700	701
Mar	755	756	765	749	749	750
May	781	782	790	788	773	774
Jul	803	804	813	803	794	795
Sep	824	825	832	822	814	815
Dec	844	845	855	845	838	841
Mar	866	868	880	870	865	866
Est. Sales 87.23						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
Nov	564	565	567	561	568	562
Jan	576	577	580	573	574	575
Mar	559	560	563	555	556	557
May	565	566	567	561	560	561
Jul	580	581	581	578	574	577
Sep	594	597	597	594	590	598
Nov	612	614	612	612	600	610
Est. Sales 1,584.						
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons						
Dec	273.75	274.00	276.00	270.25	272.50	272.75
Jan	—	262.50	264.50	260.00	262.50	263.00
Feb	247.00	248.50	251.00	248.00	249.50	250.00
Mar	233.00	—	236.00	233.00	233.00	235.00
Apl	221.25	222.00	222.50	220.00	220.25	—
May	216.25	218.00	217.00	217.00	—	218.00
Jun	214.00	216.00	218.00	216.00	210.00	217.50
Jul	212.00	215.00	217.00	217.00	—	216.00
Aug	—	—	N.T.	N.T.	200.00	—
Est. Sales 7,653. Prev. sales 7,163. Open interest 55,434						

BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
Jan	29.36	28.65	28.90	28.94	+0.41
Feb	28.30	27.65	27.85	27.85	+0.37
Mar	27.10	26.90	26.80	26.90	+0.40
Apl	26.08	26.08	25.60	25.70	+0.57
May	N.T.	N.T.	24.50	24.58	+0.60

Est. Sales 12,669. Prev. sales 18,820. Open interest 59,460

WHITE SUGAR (Paris) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
Mar	301.50	294.00	301.00	301.50	+ 4.50
May	301.50	296.00	300.00	301.50	+ 5.00
Aug	300.50	300.50	305.00	305.50	+ 4.80
Oct	287.50	282.50	287.00	288.00	+ 5.50
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	284.00	285.50	+ 4.80
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	285.50	286.50	+ 5.00

Est. sales 579. Prev. sales 309. Open interest 6,739.

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, Int'l Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1590.00	1592.00	1572.00	1575.00
Forward	1620.00	1621.00	1608.00	1610.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1310.00	1312.00	1327.00	1329.00
Forward	1310.00	1311.00	1325.00	1326.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	349.00	351.00	350.00	352.00
Forward	355.00	356.00	357.00	358.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8575.00	8625.00	8575.00	8625.00
Forward	8360.00	8375.00	8350.00	8375.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6170.00	6190.00	6215.00	6225.00
Forward	6178.00	6188.00	6205.00	6210.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1275.00	1280.00	1284.00	1288.00
Forward	1267.00	1270.00	1272.00	1273.00

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Pre-Holiday Trading Leaves Dollar Mixed

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed in quiet trading on Wednesday, with dealers heading to the sidelines for Wednesday's holiday in Germany, Thursday's holiday in the United States and Friday's holiday in Japan.

"It was fairly quiet," Leslie Puth,

Foreign Exchange

vice president of Banque Indosuez in New York, who said the main focus of activity during the day was on cross trading between Japanese yen and Deutsche marks.

The dollar closed at 1.4770 DM, up from 1.4735 DM on Tuesday, and at 127.15 yen down from 128.85 yen. The mark also closed at 86.09 yen, down from 87.44 yen Tuesday.

Most of the yen's rise came during Tokyo trading. Dealers there attributed the rise to a report from the U.S. consulting firm Johnson Smick Medley International that the Federal Reserve is likely to ease monetary policy further, cutting the federal funds rate another 25 basis points.

The consulting firm's pronouncement that Germany and Japan agreed to intervene if the dollar reaches 120 yen also spurred dollar sales and yen purchases, said Bob Hatcher, a dealer at Barclays Bank in New York.

Mr. Hatcher said traders viewed the alleged Japan-German agreement as giving them license to sell dollars until the U.S. currency nears 120 yen.

The yen's strength against the mark stemmed from the recent firmness of short-term Japanese interest rates and indications Japanese interest rates will stay high, dealers said, while Germany is unlikely to raise rates before its Dec. 2 elections.

Earlier in London the dollar closed at 1.4776 DM, up fractionally from 1.4770 on Tuesday. It fell to 127.42 yen from 128.87.

BAT: *Insurance Arm's Stock-Market Losses Hit Profit*

(Continued from first finance page) underwriting led Eagle Star to post a nine-month loss of £51 million before the investment charge. In all of 1989, the insurer made record profits of £262 million.

BAT's chairman, Patrick Sheehy, said Eagle Star's life-insurance business, BAT's Allied Dunbar financial-services unit and the U.S. insurance subsidiary Farmers Group posted gains in market share and operating profit in the nine months.

Operating profit from the tobacco business, in which the company has 20 percent of the U.S. market, rose to £232 million in the third quarter from £224 million a year earlier, and to £703 million for nine months from £621 million.

"The company recorded solid progress in cigarette volumes and encouraging growth in premium income in the nine months," Mr. Sheehy said. "With the exception of Eagle Star's general business, our major subsidiaries achieved higher profits."

Mr. Sheehy added that "the impact of our encouraging performance" would not be fully reflected in 1990 results because of sterling's strength and the poor performance of world stock markets.

Elsevier Sells Its Stake In Wolters to Goldman

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch publishing company Elsevier NV said Wednesday it had sold its stake of some 28 percent in Wolters Kluwer NV to the U.S. investment bank Goldman, Sachs & Co.

On the Amsterdam bourse, Wolters Kluwer shares closed at 48.40 guilders ($29.06), down 3.10 from the previous close.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Control Data Sells Division to CSK

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota (Reuters) — Control Data Corp. said Wednesday it had agreed to sell its Micrognosis unit to CSK Corp., Japan's largest independent computer-services company.

Connecticut-based Micrognosis provides integrated trading-room systems to the financial-services industry worldwide and had sales of about $100 million in 1989. Terms of the sale were not disclosed. Completion of the transaction is expected by yearend.

CIT to Acquire First Fidelity Unit

LIVINGSTON, New Jersey (Reuters) — CIT Group Inc. said Wednesday it had agreed to acquire the business and most of the loan assets of Fidelcor Business Credit Corp., the commercial-finance subsidiary of First Fidelity Bancorp.

CIT, a joint venture between Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. of Japan and Manufacturers Hanover Corp., said it will acquire over $500 million in assets in the transaction. Terms were not disclosed.

Chase Sells U.K. Mortgage Assets

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Chase Manhattan Corp. said Wednesday it had sold its residential mortgage portfolio in Britain to Household Mortgage Corp. for an undisclosed amount.

Chase said it had concluded that its British mortgage book, valued at about $400 million, did not represent a strategically important business. *(Reuters, UPI)*

MCA Shares Gain on Bid Speculation

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Shares of MCA Inc. rebounded Wednesday on a news report that Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. will likely announce its acquisition of the U.S. entertainment company on Sunday.

MCA stock rose after the report and was trading at $66.75, off 50 cents, after reaching a low of $63.75 in early trading. An MCA spokeswoman had no comment on the report and Matsushita representatives in New York were not immediately available.

Oil Firms' Crisis Profits Were Small

WASHINGTON (AP) — Profits for major oil companies increased by less than 2 percent in the months immediately after the Gulf crisis, and most benefits from higher prices went to oil-producing countries.

A report Wednesday by the Energy Information Administration said income for oil-producing countries and domestic producers soared in the third quarter by 684 percent, compared to the 1989 period. But the benefit did not pass on to many of the oil companies, the study reported.

"For the major petroleum companies, increased profits from oil and gas production were nearly offset by reduced earnings from refining, marketing and chemical businesses," said the report.

Big Three Automakers Idle Plants

DETROIT (UPI) — The Big Three automakers said Wednesday they will temporarily idle at least a dozen plants in the next weeks to trim stocks of unsold cars and trucks, affecting more than 36,000 workers.

General Motors Corp. plans to idle at least six plants next week. Nearly 19,000 workers will be affected. Second-ranked Ford Motor Co. was slated to idle several U.S. assembly plants for two weeks starting Monday, 12,700 workers.

Chrysler Corp. announced plans Wednesday to idle its Jeep plant in Toledo for one week starting Monday because of high inventories. The move will affect about 4,700 hourly people, a company spokesman said.

For the Record

National Semiconductor Corp. has agreed to sell its semiconductor plant in Puyallup, Washington to Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. for about $86 million in cash and the assumption of some debt. *(Reuters)*

British Steel PLC has agreed to buy the 90.4 percent of Tuscaloosa Steel Corp. it does not already own from the Alabama-based company's other shareholders. British Steel refused to disclose the price. *(AP)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Nov. 21

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	31.60	31.50
ACF Holding	33.70	34
Aegon	108.60	107.30
Ahold	137.20	137.70
Akzo	68.60	68.70
AMEV	47	45.80
A'Dam Rubber	4.10	4.20
Bols	169.50	169.20
Buhrmann Tett	49.20	48.90
Center Parcs	80	80
CSM	85.10	85.20
DAF	18.60	18.90
DSM	82.60	82.30
Elsevier	78	78.50
Fokker	34.40	35.20
Gist-Brocades	29	29
Heineken	131.20	131.50
Hoogovens	56.40	55.90
Hunter Douglas	57.90	57.20
IHC Caland	51.10	51.20
Inter Mueller	78	78
KLM	20.20	20.50
KNP	38	37.90
Nat Neder	49.80	50.90
Nedlloyd	39.30	40
NMB Postbank	41.50	41.70
Oce Grinten	37	37.80
Pakhoed	196	197
Philips	21.50	20
Robeco	85.30	85.50
Rodamco	48.90	48.70
Rolinco	79.50	79.90
Rorento	60.10	60
Royal Dutch	127.80	128.40
Unilever	146.80	147.20
Van Ommeren	44.30	44
VMF Stork	45.70	45.60
VNU	90.50	85.80
Wessanen	62.80	62.70
Wolters/Kluwer	48.40	51.50
CBS Gen'l trend index : 97.68		
Previous : 97.60		

Brussels	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	7790	7800
Arbed	3015	3010
Barco	1260	1248
Bekaert	7720	7610
Cockerill	136	136
Cobepa	5000	4990
Delhaize	3850	3820
EBES	4350	4335
GB-Inno-BM	1114	1114
GBL	3365	3365
Gevaert	4400	4700
Hoboken	10800	10400
Intercom	N.Q.	—
Kredietbank	3300	3345
Petrofina	10325	10400
Royal Belge	4400	4750
Soc Gen Banque	4400	4400
Soc Gen Belgique	1930	1925
Sofina	10800	11325
Solvay	10075	10150
Tractebel	N.Q.	—
UCB	18700	18600
Unerg Ps	2345	2310
Current Stock Index : 5896.27		
Previous : 5921.11		

Helsinki	Close	Prev.
Amer A	60	60.60
Enso-Gutzeit	21	22
K.O.P.	30.50	31
Kymmene	57.50	58.50
Nokia	59	59

Helsinki (cont.)	Close	Prev.
Pohjola	93.10	93
Stockmann	100	95
United Papers	125	130
Wartsila	350	350
Unitas index : 418.26		
Previous : 409.38		

Hong Kong	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	14.40	14.30
Cathay Pacific	7.85	7.15
Cavendish Int'l	3.70	3.78
Cheung Kong	12.70	12.60
China Light Pwr	15.40	15.60
Dairy Farm Int'l	10.20	10.20
Hang Lung Dev	5.40	5.35
Hang Seng Bank	21.90	21.80
Henderson Land	8.30	8.20
HK Air Eng.	13.80	13.90
HK China Gas	9.90	9.90
HK Electric	9.80	9.85
HK Land	7.60	7.60
HK Realty Trust	4.38	4.40
HK Shang Bank	4.65	4.75
HK Shang Hlts	4.20	4.30
HK Telecomm	5.75	5.80
HK Ferry	4	4.10
Hutch Whampoa	11.80	11.70
Hysan Dev	1.15	1.17
Jardine Math.	30.75	31.50
Jardine Str Hld	16	16.20
Kowloon Motor	5.60	5.65
Mandarin Orient	4.78	4.78
Miramar Hotel	3.65	3.65
New World Dev	8.10	8.05
SHK Props	14.50	14.60
Stelux	2.85	2.93
Swire Pac A	15.20	15.20
Tai Cheung Prps	3.53	3.55
TVE	1	1
Wharf Hold	8.85	8.20
Wing On Co	4.75	4.75
Winsor Ind.	7.05	7.05
World Int'l	3.85	3.90
Hang Seng Index : 3013.44		
Previous : 3031.92		

Johannesburg	Close	Prev.
AECI	12.25	12.25
Altech	72.50	72.50
Anglo Amer	94	94.50
Barlows	33.30	34
Blyvoor	11.40	11.40
Buffels	47	47
GFSA	60	60.50
Harmony	25.50	25.50
Highveld Steel	12.50	12.50
Kloof	38.75	32
Nedbank Grp	10	9.80
Rusplat	59.25	59.75
SA Brews	39.75	40
St Helena	32	32
Sasol	14.10	14
Welkom	18	18.50
Western Deep	112	114
Composite Stock Index : 2596		
Previous : 2605		

London	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.85	4.84
Anglo Am Gld	33.47	33.81
AA Corp	13.59	13.63
Asda-MFI Gp	1.30	1.29
Ass Brit Foods	4.19	4.08
Barclays	3.73	3.72
Bass	10.31	10.36
B.A.T.	5.61	5.58
Blue Circle	2.12	2.11
BOC Group	4.85	4.73
Boots	3.34	3.35
Bowater	4.71	4.67
BAe	5.48	5.37
BAA	3.92	3.85
Brit Airways	1.43	1.42
British Gas	2.30	2.27
BP	3.29	3.31
British Steel	1.14	1.12
Brit Telecom	2.84	2.83
BTR	3.15	3.12
Burmah Oil	4.37	4.47
Cable Wire	4.11	4.20
Cadbury Sch	3.24	3.22
Charter Cons	4	3.97
Comm Union	4.85	4.78
Cookson	0.91	0.89
Courtaulds	3.16	3.19
Dalgety	3.54	3.48
De Beers	N.A.	9.00
Dixons	1.48	1.47
Driefontein	5.42	5.47
Eurotunnel	3.29	3.34
Fisons	3.66	3.65
Gen Acc F	4.75	4.82
GEC	1.93	1.93
GKN	3.20	3.14
Glaxo	7.91	7.84
Grand Met	5.93	5.94
Gt Univ Stores	12.88	12.86
GRE	1.94	1.90
Guinness	7.45	7.50
Hanson Tr	1.95	1.91
Hawker Sidd	4.25	4.24
ICI	9.84	9.85
Kingfisher	3.92	3.88
Land Sec	5.32	5.31
Legal Gen Grp	3.84	3.75
Lloyds Bank	2.92	2.86
Lonrho	2.08	2.09
Lucas Ind	1.34	1.36
Marks Sp	2.41	2.39
Maxwell	1.38	1.37
MB Group	1.71	1.68
Midland Bk	1.94	1.97
NatWest	2.75	2.78
Pearson Grp	6.50	6.58
P and O	5	5
Pilkington	1.52	1.52
Prudential	2	2
Racal Elec	1.87	1.87
Randfontein	2.21	2.20
Rank Org	6.15	6
Reed Int'l	3.77	3.67
Reuters	6.27	6.58
Rolls Royce	1.48	1.46
Royal Dutch	39.13	39.13
RTZ	4.42	4.39
Saatchi	0.38	0.36
Sainsbury	3	2.97
Sears Holds	0.87	0.85
Shell	4.43	4.44
Siebe	5.80	5.82
STC	3.15	3.16
Std Chart Bk	2.62	2.58
Storehouse	1.25	1.26
Sun Alliance	3.32	3.36
Tate and Lyle	2.76	2.76
Tesco	2.34	2.38
Thorn EMI	6.45	6.44
T.I. Group	4.01	4.53
Trafalgar Hse	1.73	1.66
THF	2.65	2.67
Ultramar	3.45	3.43
Unilever	6.50	6.55
Utd Biscuits	3.21	3.21
Vickers	1.95	1.93
War Loan 3½	32.56	32.41
Wellcome	3.83	3.75
Woolworth	14.06	14
F.T. 30 Index : 1694.00		
Previous : 1687.10		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2126.30		
Previous : 2115.20		

Madrid	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2605	2640
Banco Central	4640	4640
Bco. Santander	5565	4620
Banesto	3110	3060
CEPSA	1945	1960
Dragados	2390	2400
Iberduero	631	633
Telefonica	830	830
S.E. General Index : 231.91		
Previous : 232.49		

Montreal	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	19⅞	20⅛
Bank Montreal	28	27⅝
Bell Canada	38⅝	38⅞
Bombardier A	N.Q.	16
Bombardier B	14⅞	14⅛
Cambior	10⅛	10
Cascades	3.30	3¼
Dominion Text A	5⅝	4.90
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	16¼	16⅛
Memotec	7⅝	7⅝
Natl Bk Canada	7⅛	7¼
Noverco	N.Q.	—
Power Corp.	15⅛	15⅛
Provigo	9⅝	9½
Quebec Tel	N.Q.	14⅝
Quebecor A	13½	N.Q.
Quebecor B	12⅛	12¼
Videotron	11¼	11½
Industrials index : 1254.85		
Previous : 1254.00		

Paris	Close	Prev.
Accor	707	709
Air Liquide	641	649
Avions Dassault	421	422
Bancaire (Cie)	471	477
BIC	507	510
Bongrain	2418	2390
Bouygues	414	395.50
BSN-GD	752	755
Carrefour	3410	3435
Cerus	130.60	128
C.G.E.	549	550
Chargeurs	774	773
Club Med	426	435
Elf-Aquitaine	633	633
Europe 1	1033	1030
Gen. Eaux	2262	2262
Hachette	143.80	148.50
Havas	481.20	510
Imetal	210	210
Lafarge Coppee	342.10	342.70
Legrand	3745	3700
Oreal (L')	495	502
L.V.M.H.	3700	3703
Matra	214	218.90
Merlin Gerin	455.30	468
Michelin B	65.50	65.20
Moulinex	78.40	79
Occidentale	547	548
Paribas	499	498
Pernod-Ricard	996	985
Perrier	1217	1230
Peugeot	581	584
Printemps (Au)	564	563
Radiotechnique	354.80	343.50
Raff. St. Louis	1295	1285
Redoute (La)	3010	2860
Roussel Uclaf	1880	1880
Saint Gobain	368.50	370
Sanofi	848	852
S.E.B.	1194	1180
Skis Rossignol	707	700
Ste Generale A	401	400
Suez	308.40	310.80
Telemecanique	3808	3802
Thomson-CSF	102.20	102
Total	642	641
Valeo	354	345
CAC 40 Index : 1636.97		
Previous : 1622.13		

Sao Paulo	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	22	21.50
Bradesco	2.35	2.10
Brahma	7.70	7.70
Paranapanema	1.25	1.79
Petrobras	69	162
Vale Rio Doce	34.90	34.50
Varig	10.50	N.T.
Bovespa index : 26405		
Previous : 25647		

Singapore	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	2.37	2.33
DBS	9.10	9.05
Fraser Neave	6.90	6.90
Genting	N.Q.	—
Harrisons Plant	1.37	1.43
Haw Par	1.97	1.96
Hume	3.16	3.20
Inchcape	3.76	3.74
Keppel	4.88	5
KL Kepong	2.70	2.70
Lum Chang	0.93	0.94
Malayan Banking	3.74	3.78
OCBC	7	7.10
OUB	4.36	4.34
OUE	5.30	5.40
Sembawang	4.32	4.30
Shangrila	5	5.05
Sime Darby	2.48	2.40
SIA	9.80	9.85
S'pore Land	5.35	5.25
S'pore Press	7	7
Sing Steamship	1.83	1.84
Straits Trading	2.47	2.49
UOB	5.30	5.30
United Overseas	1.30	1.33
Straits Times Ind. : 1126.98		
Previous : 1126.96		

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
AGA	282	281
Alfa Laval	367	370
Asea	501	503
Astra -A	465	470
Atlas Copco	160	160
Electrolux B	128	126
Ericsson	202	205
Esselte-A	111	114
Handelsbanken	87	86
Norsk Hydro	181	182
Procordia AF	125	125
Saab-Scania	170	182
Sandvik	190	190
SCA-A	80	80
S-E Banken	58	59
Skandia F	130	133
Skanska	299	302
SKF	69.50	70.50
Stora	191	198
Trelleborg B	95	95.50
Volvo	196	196
Affaersvaerlden : 785.32		
Previous : 794.39		

Sydney	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.95	3.96
BHP	10.90	10.85
Boral	3.31	3.23
Bougainville	0.76	0.78
Coles Myer	8.42	8.34
Comalco	3.89	3.87
CRA	10.05	9.90
CSR	4.90	4.77
Dunlop	4.90	4.85
Elders IXL	1.58	1.52
ICI Australia	3.21	3.45
Magellan	1.91	1.95
MIM	2.01	1.98
Nat Aust Bank	6.06	5.98
News Corp	6.32	3.86
N Broken Hill	2.17	2.16
Poseidon	1.62	1.63
QCT Resources	1.30	1.27
Santos	4.49	4.50
TNT	1.71	1.62
Western Mining	4.29	4.29
Westpac Banking	4.25	4.15
Woodside	2.95	2.94
All ordinaries index : 1374.10		
Previous : 1365.50		

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	510	540
Asahi Chemical	687	689
Asahi Glass	1210	1240
Bank of Tokyo	990	1040
Bridgestone	1050	1060
Canon	1240	1270
Casio	940	967
C.Itoh	616	625
Dai Nippon Print	1450	1490
Daiwa House	1850	1840
Daiwa Securities	995	1010
Fanuc	4300	4400
Fuji Bank	2030	2050
Fuji Photo	3420	3450
Fujitsu	979	989
Hitachi	1060	1090
Hitachi Cable	927	945
Honda	1310	1310
Ito Yokado	3650	3700
Japan Airlines	1010	1060
Kajima	1490	1510
Kansai Power	2480	2510
Kawasaki Steel	392	397
Kirin Brewery	1490	1510
Komatsu	992	1020
Kubota	630	650
Kyocera	5520	5750
Matsu Elec Inds	1600	1680
Matsu Elec Wks	1680	1640
Mitsubishi Bk	1870	1810
Mitsubishi Kasei	461	497
Mitsubishi Elec	598	612
Mitsubishi Hev	648	658
Mitsubishi Corp	1190	1220
Mitsui and Co	685	686
Mitsukoshi	1170	1190
Mitsumi	1380	1400
NEC	1270	1290
NGK Insulators	1110	1140
Nikko Securities	840	855
Nippon Kogaku	1010	1030
Nippon Oil	905	915
Nippon Steel	386	401
Nippon Yusen	507	521
Nissan	705	717
Nomura Sec	1540	1580
NTT (SF)	7210	7350
Olympus Optical	1020	1040
Pioneer	3270	3360
Ricoh	725	740
Sanyo Elec	600	612
Sharp	1120	1150
Shimazu	705	730
Shinetsu Chem	1130	1150
Sony	5500	5760
Sumitomo Bk	1680	1680
Sumitomo Chem	445	455
Sumi Marine	870	840
Sumitomo Metal	410	421
Taisei Corp	967	976
Taisho Marine	869	879
Takeda Chem	1630	1670
TDK	4160	4290
Teijin	495	529
Tokyo Marine	1190	1200
Tokyo Elec Pw	3030	3110
Toppan Printing	1310	1350
Toray Ind.	573	575
Toshiba	695	700
Toyota	1730	1770
Yamaichi Sec	810	860
Nikkei 225 : 22077		
Previous : 22285		
Topix Index : 1687		
Previous : 1720		

Toronto	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	13¼	13
Agnico Eagle	6⅛	6⅝
Air Canada	7⅞	7⅞
Alberta Energy	16¼	16⅛
Am Barrick Res	20⅞	21
BCE	38⅛	38⅜
BCED	0⅛	0⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	11⅛	11⅛
BC Gas	14½	14½
BC Phone	18½	18⅝
BP Canada	16½	17
Bramalea	5⅝	5⅝
Brunswick	N.Q.	—
CAE	5⅞	5⅞
Campeau	0.60	0⅝
CIBC	23⅝	23⅝
Canadian Pacific	18⅝	19⅛
Can Packers	9⅞	9⅞
Can Tire A	21⅜	21⅝
Cantor	22⅛	22⅛
Cara	14	14⅛
CCL Ind B	7½	7½
Cineplex	2½	2.53
Cominco	20⅝	20⅝
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	5	5
Denison Min B	N.Q.	—
Dickenson Min A	4.30	4.20
Dofasco	16⅞	17
Dytex A	2.65	2.70
Echo Bay Mines	9⅝	10⅛
Equity Silver A	0.95	0.85
FCA Int'l	7⅛	7
Fed Ind A	6	N.Q.
Fletcher Chall A	13⅝	13⅝
FPI	4.85	4.80
GoldCorp	3.95	3.85
Gulf Cda Res	11½	11½
Hees Int'l	17	17⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅝	9⅝
Hollinger	11⅛	11⅛
Horsham	8⅛	8⅛
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	—
Imasco	28	28⅛
Inco	29⅛	29⅛
Interhome	48	48
Jannock	12⅝	12½
Labatt	20½	20⅝
Loblaw Co	17⅛	16⅞
Mackenzie	5⅞	5⅞
Magna Int'l A	3⅝	2.60
Maritime	18½	18⅝
Mark Res	N.Q.	—
MacLean Hunt X	9⅛	9
Molson A	32	32⅛
Noma Ind A	4⅛	4⅛
Noranda	N.Q.	—
Noranda Forest	8⅛	8⅛
Norcen Energy	22⅛	22
Nova Corp	8⅛	8⅛
Oshawa	30⅛	30⅛
Pagurin A	5⅝	5⅞
Placer Dome	16½	16⅝
Poco Petroleum	7⅞	7⅞
PWA Corp	7⅛	7⅛
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	—
Rayrock	7⅛	7⅛
Renaissance	15⅛	15⅛
Rogers B	7⅛	6
Rothmans	N.Q.	63½
Royal Bank Can	21⅛	21⅛
Royal TrustCo	8⅛	8⅛
Sceptre Res	3.85	3.85
Scott's Hosp	17⅛	17⅛
Seagram	94⅛	94⅛
Sears Can	10⅛	10⅛
Shell Can	37⅛	38⅛
Sherritt Gordon	5⅛	5⅛
SHL Systemhse	4.80	4.95
Southam	18⅛	18
Spar Aerospace	9⅛	9⅛
Stelco A	11⅛	11⅛
Teck B	20⅛	20⅛
Thomson News	15⅛	15⅛
Toronto Domn	16⅛	16⅛
Torstar B	21⅛	21
Transalta Util	13	12⅝
TransCda Pipe	16⅛	16⅛
Trilon Finl A	12⅛	12⅛
Trimac	6⅛	6⅛
Trizec A	11	11
Turbo Resources	N.Q.	—
Unicorp A	0.97	N.Q.
Woodward's Ltd	1⅛	N.Q.
TSE 300 Index : 3098.60		
Previous : 3112.55		

Zurich	Close	Prev.
Adia Int'l	870	900
Alusuisse	874	876
Leu Holdings	1130	1140
Brown Boveri	4170	4250
Ciba Geigy	2220	2280
CS Holding	1615	1640
Elektrow	3240	3340
Fischer	1340	1340
Interdiscount	3620	3650
Jacobs Suchard	6300	6000
Jelmoli	1460	1510
Landis Gyr	1000	990
Moevenpick	5050	5120
Nestle	7440	7490
Oerlikon-B	450	450
Pargesa Hld	1060	1080
Roche Holding B	3770	3790
Safra Republic	38	39
Sandoz	1730	1730
Schindler	4800	4700
Sulzer	390	395
Surveillance	1560	1670
Swissair	585	599
SBC	271	272
Swiss Reinsur	515	507
Swiss Volksbank	1050	1040
Union Bank	2800	2810
Winterthur	3710	3660
Zurich Ins	1835	1810
SBS Index : 533.06		
Previous : 534.80		

Markets Closed

The stock market in Frankfurt was closed Wednesday for a holiday. The Milan market was closed due to a strike.

For investment information

read THE MONEY REPORT

every Saturday in the IHT

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Nov. 21

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.80	2.44	Dec	2.46	2.49¼	2.44½	2.49	+.03¾
3.05	2.59¾	Mar	2.60¾	2.65½	2.59	2.65	+.04¾
3.73	2.68½	May	2.68½	2.74¼	2.68	2.74¼	+.05¾
3.63	2.75	Jul	2.77	2.81¼	2.75½	2.80½	+.04½
3.26	2.81	Sep	2.81½	2.86¼	2.81½	2.86	+.04½
3.17	2.93	Dec	2.93	2.97½	2.93	2.97½	+.03½
Est. Sales 11,000 Prev. Sales 11,631							
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,509 up 851							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.96½	2.21¼	Dec	2.22½	2.24	2.19¾	2.20½	—.01¼
3.02½	2.30¾	Mar	2.32½	2.34¾	2.30½	2.30¾	—.01½
3.06½	2.37¼	May	2.40	2.42¾	2.38½	2.39	—.01
3.08¾	2.41¼	Jul	2.46¼	2.49¼	2.45½	2.45¾	—.00¾
2.87½	2.40¼	Sep	2.47¼	2.49¼	2.47	2.47	—.00¾
2.75	2.42½	Dec	2.49¼	2.51	2.47¾	2.48½	—.00¾
2.62	2.49	Mar	2.54½	2.57	2.54½	2.54½	
Est. Sales 42,000 Prev. Sales 58,287							
Prev. Day Open Int.234,727 off 670							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.92	5.64¼	Jan	5.71½	5.79¼	5.70¼	5.77¼	+.09
7.03	5.65½	Mar	5.85¾	5.94	5.84¼	5.91½	+.09
7.11	5.92	May	6.00	6.07¼	5.98½	6.04¼	+.08
7.18	6.03½	Jul	6.12½	6.18¾	6.10	6.15½	+.07¼
6.95	6.07¼	Aug	6.13¾	6.20½	6.13½	6.17	+.06¼
6.54	6.01	Sep	6.08	6.10	6.06	6.08	+.03
6.74	6.01½	Nov	6.06½	6.10	6.04½	6.06¾	+.02¾
6.38½	6.15½	Jan				6.17	+.01½
6.18	6.11¼	Mar	6.31	6.32	6.31	6.32	
Est. Sales 39,000 Prev. Sales 38,698							
Prev. Day Open Int.122,619 up 212							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
205.50	169.40	Dec	172.70	176.00	172.30	174.50	+2.60
204.00	171.50	Jan	174.80	178.50	174.70	176.90	+2.20
212.00	174.50	Mar	178.30	181.80	178.30	180.30	+2.40
208.00	175.80	May	181.00	183.70	180.60	182.50	+2.30
209.00	177.50	Jul	184.00	186.50	183.80	185.20	+1.70
195.50	176.50	Aug	185.50	187.00	185.50	186.00	+1.30
193.50	175.50	Sep	185.00	186.00	185.00	185.00	+1.30
189.00	181.20	Oct	183.00	183.50	182.80	182.40	+.90
189.80	181.50	Dec	183.00	185.00	183.00	185.00	+2.00
186.00	183.50	Jan	184.00	184.00	184.00	184.00	+.50
Est. Sales 18,000 Prev. Sales 19,430							
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,494 up 791							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.55	19.75	Dec	19.97	20.22	19.97	20.21	+.26
25.55	19.81	Jan	20.40	20.48	20.23	20.45	+.32
25.61	19.82	Mar	20.65	20.84	20.65	20.83	+.29
25.55	20.15	May	21.07	21.22	21.07	21.21	+.26
25.60	21.05	Jul	21.40	21.50	21.35	21.45	+.20
25.50	21.25	Aug	21.45	21.46	21.40	21.42	+.14
25.10	21.35	Sep	21.50	21.55	21.45	21.45	+.08
24.90	21.30	Oct	21.55	21.55	21.50	21.55	+.10
24.08	21.38	Dec	21.55	21.65	21.55	21.62	+.17
22.95	21.31	Jan				21.82	+.22
Est. Sales 18,500 Prev. Sales 19,388							
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,648 up 1,797							
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
79.52	71.08	Dec	79.20	79.25	79.12	79.15	+.03
77.80	72.50	Feb	76.00	76.15	75.75	76.00	+.15
78.05	74.15	Apr	76.00	76.12	75.75	75.80	—.05
75.45	72.15	Jun	73.85	74.00	73.65	73.72	—.08
73.80	70.35	Aug	72.25	72.40	72.12	72.12	—.05
72.85	70.70	Oct	72.27	72.45	72.25	72.25	+.05
73.10	71.75	Dec	73.10	73.10	72.90	72.90	—.15
Est. Sales 10,505 Prev. Sales 15,499							
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,039 up 1,586							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
87.95	79.25	Jan	87.60	87.97	87.55	87.77	+.17
85.65	80.90	Mar	85.25	85.50	85.22	85.30	+.08
84.85	81.20	Apr	84.15	84.40	84.12	84.15	
83.52	80.20	May	83.30	83.35	83.20	83.35	+.02
82.65	80.38	Aug	82.30	82.50	82.30	82.37	
83.00	79.75	Sep	81.75	81.75	81.75	81.75	
81.40	80.20	Oct	81.50	81.50	81.50	81.50	+.05
Est. Sales 611 Prev. Sales 868							
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,293 up 67							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
56.10	44.25	Dec	53.20	53.75	53.15	53.65	+.55
53.15	45.25	Feb	51.40	51.80	51.30	51.72	+.50
49.90	43.60	Apr	48.55	48.75	48.35	48.62	+.12
53.75	47.70	Jun	52.55	52.75	52.40	52.65	+.18
52.45	48.30	Jul	52.40	52.80	52.50	52.95	+.20
51.65	46.70	Aug	50.70	50.70	50.70	51.15	+.28
46.40	42.90	Oct	45.77	45.77	45.77	45.80	
45.70	44.70	Dec	45.70		45.70	45.80	
Est. Sales 6,940 Prev. Sales 9,752							
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,651 off 877							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
73.80	48.07	Feb	70.05	71.98	69.70	71.65	+1.45
73.45	49.20	Mar	69.70	71.60	68.60	71.45	+1.45
73.12	49.50	May	70.15	71.80	70.00	71.72	+1.17
72.80	58.75	Jul	70.45	70.72	69.50	70.70	+1.00
78.05	51.60	Aug	68.00	68.00	67.60	68.30	+1.40
Est. Sales 4,433 Prev. Sales 3,676							
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,092 off 532							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
109.50	80.50	Dec	83.00	83.60	82.10	82.15	—.55
116.75	83.00	Mar	85.60	87.20	85.55	85.70	—.70
123.00	87.00	May	88.35	89.50	87.90	88.10	—.75
111.50	6.30	Jul	91.00	91.90	90.30	90.45	—.65
113.50	91.80	Sep	93.50	94.00	92.90	92.60	—.60
116.00	.42	Dec	97.80	97.00	95.50	95.50	—.55
107.50	98.00	Mar	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	+.55
Est. Sales 5,210 Prev. Sales 8,298							
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,206 off 1,729							
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.22	9.08	Mar	9.65	10.03	9.60	9.93	+.06
15.05	9.10	May	9.70	9.99	9.65	9.94	+.05
14.90	9.17	Jul	9.72	10.00	9.65	9.93	+.01
14.40	.72	Oct	9.70	10.01	9.45	9.81	
10.08	9.36	Mar	9.89	9.89	9.89	9.89	—.01
Est. Sales 19,775 Prev. Sales 8,608							
Prev. Day Open Int.107,509 off 380							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1538	965	Dec	1313	1325	1288	1313	+5
1581	607	Mar	1364	1378	1335	1367	+10
1572	1000	May	1397	1412	1370	1403	+11
1590	1040	Jul	1433	1451	1410	1438	+9
1515	1264	Sep	1467	1467	1467	1473	+9
1535	1325	Dec	1505	1505	1493	1507	+9
1528	1467	Mar	1534	1535	1530	1542	+9
Est. Sales 6,312 Prev. Sales 2,717							
Prev. Day Open Int. 43,252 up 469							

Est. Sales 6,312 Prev. Sales 2,717
Prev. Day Open Int. 43,252 up 469

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
191.00	104.70	Jan	113.00	113.70	111.60	113.60	+.50
190.50	107.95	Mar	114.50	114.80	113.00	114.75	+.65
190.00	108.30	May	114.50	115.70	114.50	115.20	+.50
188.00	108.20	Jul	114.70	114.70	114.70	115.20	+.50
117.00	117.00	Sep				115.20	+.50
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 655							
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,757 up 117							
Metals							
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
127.80	94.50	Nov	118.90	118.90	117.50	117.95	—1.10
131.20	1.40	Dec	116.30	116.40	114.80	115.10	—1.30
126.40	94.80	Jan	114.20	114.20	113.80	113.90	—1.15
115.00	99.50	Feb	112.50	112.70	112.00	112.10	—1.10
122.60	92.30	Mar	111.50	111.85	110.50	110.80	—.95
115.50	99.85	Apr	110.30	110.30	110.10	109.80	—.75
117.80	97.00	May	109.00	109.20	108.20	108.60	—.70
109.00	102.30	Jun	108.10	108.10	108.10	107.25	—.55
113.50	96.50	Jul	107.15	107.15	107.15	106.60	—.40
107.00	104.80	Aug				105.70	—.30
110.50	95.50	Sep	104.90	104.90	104.90	104.90	—.20
108.00	104.80	Oct				104.35	
106.00	97.50	Dec	103.00	103.00	103.00	102.80	+.30
100.00	99.50	Jan				102.70	+.30
102.00	96.00	Mar				102.10	+.30
104.25	102.50	May	101.60	101.60	101.60	101.60	+.30
		Jul				101.00	+.30
		Sep				100.30	+.30
Est. Sales 5,500. Prev. Sales 5,014 Prev. Day Open Int. 33,753 Chg. +145							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Nov				73.50	
80.00	75.00	Dec				73.50	
78.00	72.00	Jan				72.80	
75.00	75.00	Mar				72.80	
75.00	73.00	May				72.80	
75.00	75.00	Jul				72.00	
		Sep				72.00	
75.00	75.00	Dec				72.00	
75.00	75.00	Jan				72.00	
75.00	75.00	Mar				72.00	
		May				72.00	
		Jul				72.00	
		Sep				72.00	
Est. Sales Prev. Sales							
Prev. Day Open Int. 1							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
421.0	408.0	Nov	1271.5	1271.5	1271.5	412.0	+1.6
742.0	405.5	Dec	410.0	415.0	409.8	412.5	+1.5
688.8	408.0	Jan	414.5	414.5	414.5	414.5	+1.5
665.0	415.0	Mar	419.0	423.9	417.6	421.1	+1.5
647.0	421.0	May	425.0	429.5	424.0	426.9	+1.4
667.5	426.5	Jul	430.0	435.0	430.0	432.7	+1.4
654.0	432.5	Sep	437.0	440.0	436.5	438.4	+1.3
623.5	439.0	Dec	445.5	451.0	444.0	446.6	+1.2
596.0	476.0	Jan				448.8	+1.2
613.0	455.8	Mar	453.5	458.0	453.0	453.1	+1.2
588.0	463.0	May				461.6	+1.3
557.0	468.5	Jul				468.0	+1.4
		Sep				474.3	+1.4
Est. Sales 11,000 Prev. Sales 13,863							
Prev. Day Open Int. 84,728 up 1,180							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
551.00	388.10	Jan	414.50	416.80	412.00	416.00	+.80
554.50	394.50	Apr	418.00	420.00	416.00	419.80	+.60
528.50	400.00	Jul	421.50	421.50	421.50	423.80	+.80
513.00	415.00	Oct	425.00	426.00	425.00	427.80	+.60
437.00	431.50	Jan				432.80	+.30
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,878							
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,088 up 49							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
147.00	84.00	Dec	93.00	93.00	91.75	91.85	—.45
142.00	86.50	Mar	94.50	94.50	92.95	93.35	—.45
125.25	89.50	Jun				94.85	—.45
119.40	92.50	Sep				96.35	—.45
114.50	97.00	Dec	98.25	98.25	98.25	97.85	—.45
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 723							
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,440 up 144							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
385.90	370.00	Nov				378.90	+1.30
455.50	357.00	Dec	378.40	381.50	376.70	379.80	+1.30
384.50	381.00	Jan				381.40	+1.20
437.50	342.00	Feb	381.30	384.50	379.90	382.90	+1.20
460.80	366.20	Apr	384.20	387.70	383.50	386.00	+1.00
464.20	372.00	Jun	388.50	391.50	386.90	389.40	+.70
468.00	375.00	Aug	392.30	392.30	392.30	392.40	+.50
476.00	365.00	Oct				395.70	+.40
483.00	384.00	Dec	398.30	398.30	398.00	399.00	+.20
454.50	392.00	Feb				402.50	—.20
446.00	396.50	Apr				405.90	—.50
467.00	400.00	Jun				409.60	—.80
412.50	412.50	Aug				413.60	—1.10
Est. Sales 35,000 Prev. Sales 30,785							
Prev. Day Open Int.111,295 up 729							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.39	91.61	Dec	92.99	93.08	92.97	93.06	+.08
93.75	91.46	Mar	93.52	93.63	93.50	93.63	+.15
93.88	91.52	Jun	93.71	93.81	93.71	93.81	+.12
93.85	91.60	Sep	93.74	93.74	93.74	93.82	+.12
93.66	92.24	Dec	93.63	93.64	93.63	93.64	+.05
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 11,319							
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,094 off 1,905							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
98-2	92-29	Dec	97-30	98-5	97-26	98-4	+11
97-25	92-23	Mar	97-26	97-31	97-25	97-31	+10
95-20	93-18	Jun				97-24	+10
Est. Sales 28,000 Prev. Sales 23,178							
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,907 up 1,272							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-24	80	Dec	94-7	94-21	94-5	94-20	+15
98-12	79-21	Mar	93-30	94-10	93-27	94-7	+15
99-4	82-18	Jun	93-15	93-28	93-15	93-28	+15
99-5	82-25	Sep	93-13	93-14	93-5	93-14	+14
98-20	85-19	Dec	93-26	93-1	93-26	93-1	+14
98-13	85-14	Mar	92-14	92-21	92-14	92-21	+14
97-19	85-3	Jun				92-10	+14
93-12	87-14	Sep				92	+14
86-13	85-6	Dec				91-23	+14
Est. Sales 280,000 Prev. Sales 232,700							
Prev. Day Open Int.275,415 off 7,828							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
92-21	85-14	Dec	91-12	91-21	91-9	91-16	+9
91	85	Mar	90-23	90-31	90-20	90-26	+11
89-17	84-26	Jun				90-6	+11
89-6	84-7	Sep				89-18	+11
Est. Sales 4,500 Prev. Sales 1,688							
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,282 up 19							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.40	89.85	Dec	91.98	92.02	91.98	92.01	+.04
92.50	89.76	Mar	92.41	92.49	92.38	92.47	+.10
92.53	89.71	Jun	92.51	92.57	92.50	92.56	+.09
92.44	90.04	Sep	92.47	92.54	92.47	92.53	+.10
92.21	90.04	Dec	92.24	92.31	92.23	92.30	+.10
92.02	90.09	Mar	92.04	92.12	92.04	92.11	+.10
91.77	90.35	Jun	91.80	91.87	91.80	91.87	+.10
91.72	90.32	Sep	91.67	91.72	91.67	91.73	+.09

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
91.53	90.24	Dec	91.51	91.56	91.51	91.54	+.08
91.25	90.28	Mar	91.46	91.51	91.46	91.49	+.08
91.51	90.27	Jun	91.37	91.41	91.37	91.40	+.08
91.47	90.27	Sep	91.31	91.35	91.30	91.34	+.08
91.37	90.22	Dec	91.17	91.21	91.17	91.22	+.08
91.12	90.24	Mar	91.15	91.20	91.15	91.20	+.08
91.05	90.40	Jun	91.11	91.12	91.10	91.11	+.06
91.01	90.36	Sep	91.05	91.10	91.05	91.09	+.08
Est. Sales Prev. Sales134,976							
Prev. Day Open Int.744,018 off 310							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9694	.0230	Dec	1.9574	1.9648	1.9554	1.9618	+54
1.9450	1.6610	Mar	1.9320	1.9390	1.9310	1.9390	+64
1.9230	1.7660	Jun	1.9200	1.9200	1.9190	1.9200	+66
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,273							
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,283 up 122							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8734	.8050	Dec	.8615	.8620	.8601	.8610	+17
.8665	.7990	Mar	.8541	.8541	.8526	.8534	+17
.8576	.7995	Jun	.8461	.8461	.8457	.8463	+17
.8530	.7985	Sep	.8400	.8410	.8408	.8407	+17
.8395	.8175	Dec	.8350	.8350	.8350	.8350	+17
		Mar				.8293	+17
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,613							
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,592 off 325							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6821	.5269	Dec	.6770	.6776	.6743	.6769	—10
.6800	.5820	Mar	.6755	.6756	.6724	.6751	—10
.6777	.6233	Jun	.6715	.6715	.6715	.6729	—10
		Sep				.6706	—11
.6525	.6525	Dec				.6683	—12
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 24,036							
Prev. Day Open Int. 82,469 up 614							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008046	.006290	Dec	.007836	.007867	.007831	.007866	+118
.008040	.006315	Mar	.007838	.007862	.007825	.007860	+118
.008010	.006645	Jun				.007848	+116
.007878	.007870	Sep	.007840	.007840	.007840	.007830	
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 21,362							
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,929 up 985							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8060	.4300	Dec	.8018	.8029	.7986	.8024	—5
.8055	.6500	Mar	.8004	.8010	.7970	.8008	—5
.8030	.7045	Jun	.7975	.7975	.7960	.7994	—5
.8000	.6916	Sep	.7964	.7989	.7960	.7970	—4
		Dec	.7990	.7990	.7990	.7960	—4
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 18,270							
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,661 up 519							
Industrials							
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
205.50	156.60	Jan	153.00	161.00	151.40	157.00	+.40
204.10	162.90	Mar	158.50	164.50	157.90	161.60	—1.30
206.70	148.60	May	163.60	168.20	163.60	167.50	—1.10
Est. Sales 1,848 Prev. Sales 909							
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,427 off 127							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
77.00	62.80	Dec	74.55	76.10	74.55	75.43	+.93
77.70	63.82	Mar	73.47	73.94	72.95	73.78	+.52
77.40	64.40	May	73.55	73.90	73.20	73.80	+.37
78.38	65.67	Jul	74.00	74.25	73.65	74.01	+.19
72.85	64.77	Oct	67.75	67.90	67.50	67.75	+.05
69.10	64.95	Dec	65.40	65.50	65.25	65.32	—.05
66.50	65.85	Mar	66.05	66.85	66.05	66.02	—.03
66.50	66.50	May				66.72	+.22
Est. Sales 10,000 Prev. Sales 6,913							
Prev. Day Open Int. 43,192 off 1,270							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
108.50	52.37	Dec	86.25	86.85	85.00	85.24	+.79
107.25	7.95	Jan	85.20	85.95	84.00	84.34	+.47
102.00	52.60	Feb	82.30	82.85	81.75	81.98	+.86
94.50	50.70	Mar	78.10	78.45	77.70	77.58	+.61
92.00	49.30	Apr	74.00	74.20	73.00	73.38	+.36
88.50	48.40	May	71.30	71.35	70.50	70.43	+.31
85.75	48.00	Jun	69.80	69.80	69.50	68.58	+.31
85.80	48.55	Jul	68.70	68.70	68.50	67.63	+.41
85.87	52.45	Aug	69.00	69.00	68.93	67.93	+.41
84.28	65.50	Sep				68.92	+.41
85.00	65.79	Oct				69.58	+.41
78.80	71.82	Nov				70.23	+.41
82.62	71.25	Dec				70.88	+.41
		Jan				71.18	+.41
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 24,537							
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,843 up 1,050							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
38.20	17.87	Jan	29.65	30.28	29.50	29.90	+.99
34.80	18.15	Feb	28.90	29.37	28.70	29.00	+.72
33.40	18.40	Mar	28.05	28.45	27.90	28.20	+.71
33.90	18.03	Apr	27.05	27.70	27.05	27.10	+.39
32.70	18.03	May	26.30	26.75	26.25	26.65	+.69
31.50	16.65	Jun	25.50	26.10	25.75	26.18	+.74
30.40	17.08	Jul	25.10	25.70	25.10	25.50	+.62
29.50	18.70	Aug	24.70	25.20	24.70	25.10	+.60
28.72	19.10	Sep	24.30	24.85	24.20	24.75	+.58
28.40	19.60	Oct	24.30	24.55	24.20	24.85	+.66
28.10	19.10	Nov	23.92	24.20	23.93	24.30	+.66
27.70	19.45	Dec	23.70	24.85	23.70	24.05	+.66
27.40	20.90	Jan	23.65	23.75	23.65	23.75	+.57
26.50	20.75	Apr				22.72	
24.58	21.25	May	22.74	22.74	22.74	22.74	+.12
		Jun	22.62	22.62	22.62	22.62	+.10
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 73,595							
Prev. Day Open Int.221,433 off 9,848							
Stock Indexes							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
378.90	295.40	Dec	318.00	318.50	313.40	317.85	+1.05
383.20	298.00	Mar	320.30	321.00	315.95	320.40	+1.00
383.35	300.50	Jun	320.20	320.20	319.10	323.45	+1.05
328.75	304.80	Sep	322.25	322.25	322.35	326.45	+1.35
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 48,337							
Prev. Day Open Int.156,929 up 1,044							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
302.10	211.60	Dec	229.70	229.70	225.60	228.70	—.30
300.80	218.80	Mar	228.50	228.50	228.50	230.75	—.30
254.35	215.70	Jun				233.15	—.10
		Sep				235.55	—.10
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 131							
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,369 up 56							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
206.50	161.70	Dec	173.40	174.00	171.50	173.40	+.80
207.80	163.85	Mar	174.65	175.00	172.70	174.90	+.80
192.25	165.85	Jun				176.20	+.80
178.55	173.10	Sep				177.50	+.80
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,716							
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,839 off 186							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,017.20 f	1,018.30 f
Reuters	1,700.50	1,708.40
D.J. Futures	124.40	124.35
Com. Research	224.33	223.15

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Nestlé Says Franc To Depress Profit

Reuters

VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestlé SA, the giant food company, forecast lower 1990 earnings on Wednesday because of the strong Swiss franc and the Gulf crisis.

The company also said its sales for the first 10 months of this year were off nearly 6 percent from the previous year's pace, at 38.1 billion Swiss francs ($30.6 billion). It predicted lower sales for the full year.

Nestlé earned a consolidated net profit of 2.41 billion francs in 1989 on sales of 48.04 billion.

In the first six months of this year, it posted a net profit of 975 million francs, down 4.7 percent from a year earlier.

Chief Executive Helmut Maucher said that at the beginning of the year, Nestlé had expected 1990 sales to exceed 50 billion francs and net profit to at least equal the 1989 level. "We have to admit this will not be the case," he said at a news conference at the company's headquarters.

But he was optimistic about prospects for 1991. He said profits and sales should be satisfactory next year, provided exchange rates did not move against the company again.

Referring to the Gulf crisis, a director, José Daniel said, "Perhaps the biggest problem for us, as for other firms, will be the inflationary impact and the resultant increase in costs for manufacturing, transport and packaging."

Finance Director Reto Domeniconi predicted consolidated group sales for the year would be off slightly more than 3 percent compared with 1989.

If exchange-rate fluctuations, as well as acquisitions and sales of businesses, were excluded, sales showed real volume growth of 3.2 percent in the first 10 months of this year, instead of the 6 percent decline posted in Swiss franc terms, he said.

In the first 10 months, sales in Europe were unchanged at 18.6 billion francs, but sales in the United States tumbled almost 14 percent to 9.3 billion francs.

Elsewhere, sales in Latin America and the Caribbean were off a little more than 10 percent at 4.2 billion francs, while sales in Asia slipped 7 percent to 3.9 billion.

Mr. Domeniconi declined to quantify sales lost to Iraq and Kuwait because of United Nations sanctions imposed since the Gulf crisis erupted on Aug. 2, but he said they would represent only about 0.4 percent of total sales this year.

Nestlé traditionally has exported up to 60,000 tons a year of milk powder and infant formula to Iraq and Kuwait.

Nestlé's bearers fell 30 Swiss francs to 7,460 Wednesday. Its registered shares eased 10 to 7,190.

Nestlé's group net debt was 4.9 billion francs at the end of October, down from 5.8 billion at the end of June and 5.2 billion at the end of 1989.

Mr. Maucher said Nestlé expected to announce two acquisitions totaling a few hundred million francs in the next few months, but he declined to give details.

German Bank Earnings: Up a Notch?

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Lower world securities turnover and prices will slow earnings growth at Germany's big banks, but 10-month partial operating results are likely to top year-ago levels, banking analysts said Wednesday.

Commerzbank AG starts the German banks' autumn reporting season on Friday, releasing 10-month figures. Dresdner Bank AG's results are due on Nov. 29, while Deutsche Bank AG figures follow on Dec. 4.

"The banks won't be able to repeat the excellent 10-month growth of last year," said Jürgen Giese, an analyst at Citibank. Last year was a boom year for the German banks, bringing record earnings.

Analysts say Deutsche and Commerzbank will see double-digit partial operating profit growth in the first 10 months, with Commerzbank doing better than Deutsche. Dresdner's results will probably rise about 5 percent.

In the first six months, Deutsche and Commerzbank group partial operating profits each rose almost 18 percent, to 2.2 billion Deutsche marks ($1.49 billion) and 611 million DM respectively. Dresdner's earnings rose 8.5 percent to 956.1 million DM.

Operating profit, which include own-account trade, is difficult to predict, not least because banks use different ways to calculate the data.

Provisions and write-downs for securities traded on a bank's own account are counted as negative factors in Deutsche's operating profit, but not in those of Dresdner and Commerzbank.

Banks traditionally give no absolute figures for operating profits, although Deutsche has promised to release such figures this year. "We should see Deutsche's figures for 10-month results," said an analyst at a major German bank. "It is the first step in a small revolution in German banking practice."

The analyst added, "Dresdner's operating profit will probably be flat in the 10-month period, although Deutsche and Commerzbank profits will be higher."

Analysts were reluctant to put their names to comments about earnings at their own institutions.

They said all three big banks would see lower commission earnings this year after a sharp fall in stock-market trading volumes since Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

But interest income had been helped by strong economic growth in Germany and sharply rising business in the eastern half of the newly united country, the analysts said.

The flattening-out of last year's inverse yield curve will also help interest income, analysts said.

Banks have been at pains to dismiss market rumors about lower 1990 earnings. Deutsche's chief executive, Hilmar Kopper, said this month that the bank's profits were not a matter for worry.

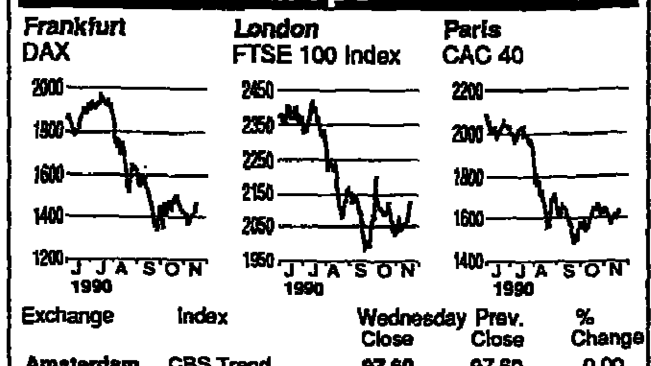
A Deutsche board member, Jürgen Krumnow, said in Paris on Monday that group partial operating profit had continued to grow at a double-digit rate in the second half of this year. The growth was despite 300 million DM in provisions to cover losses in the value of the bank's share and bond holdings, Mr. Krumnow said.

Speaking earlier in the month, Commerzbank's chairman, Walter Seipp, said he was confident that the positive trend seen in the bank's operating profits in the first half of 1990 was continuing into the second half.

Mr. Seipp repeated earlier comments that the bank expected to pay a higher, 10-DM dividend on 1990 results.

Analysts said the course of earnings for the rest of the year would depend in part on whether German shares staged a recovery in the final two months of the year.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	97.60	97.60	0.00
Brussels	Stock Index	5096.37	5121.11	-0.48
Frankfurt	DAX	Closed	1467.30	-
Frankfurt	FAZ	Closed	633.04	-
Helsinki	UNITAS	409.50	410.20	-0.17
London	Financial Times 30	1676.00	1667.10	+0.53
London	FTSE 100	2126.30	2115.20	+0.52
Madrid	General Index	231.91	232.48	-0.25
Milan	MIB	Closed	753.00	-
Paris	CAC 40	1626.97	1633.15	-0.38
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	835.09	794.99	+5.04
Vienna	Stock Index	509.82	509.82	0.00
Zurich	SBS	522.90	524.00	-0.21

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

U.K. Power Sale to Raise £5 Billion

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British government said Wednesday it plans to raise £5.18 billion ($10.2 billion) in the first stage of its electricity industry sell-off, its biggest and most complex privatization of the past decade.

The government said 20 percent of the 2.16 billion shares being sold for 240 pence each are to be offered to foreign investors.

The privatization is the last before the next general election, which must be called before mid-1992. It caps Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's huge privatization program, which already has raised £33 billion through the sales of Britain's telephone, gas and water utilities and such companies as British Airways PLC.

The sales have been intended to promote capitalism in Britain by encouraging wider share ownership, and to create efficient, competitive companies.

The latest privatization seems to be well poised for success, despite a stock market nervous because of the Middle East crisis and the struggle for leadership of the governing Conservative Party. Trading volume has been low.

Recent privatizations also have been shadowed by the failure of the government's sale of its remaining one-third stake in British Petroleum Co., which flopped with investors because it coincided with the October 1987 stock market collapse.

But Energy Secretary John Wakeham said 7.3 million people so far had registered an interest in buying the shares, second only to the record 7.5 million British Gas PLC registrations.

Banks completed fully underwriting the deal Tuesday night after the indecisive ballot on Mrs. Thatcher's leadership. Another Conservative Party vote will be held next week.

"I don't see any signs of any serious effects on the stock market or sterling as a result of the election for leadership," Mr. Wakeham said.

The government also has calmed jitters about the offering by previously announcing that it would scrap the sale if war broke out in the Gulf.

Chris Rowland, an electricity analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Ltd., said: "There is no major risk. I think in today's market conditions the offer will be a success."

The government on Wednesday signaled its confidence by going ahead and selling 100 percent of each of the 12 regional electricity companies of England and Wales. It had had a contingency plan of scaling the offer back to 60 percent if market conditions were poor.

"This is the first step in meeting the government's objective of privatizing the electricity industry within the lifetime of this parliament," Mr. Wakeham said.

The government plans to sell the two electricity generating companies and the Scottish electricity industry next year.

WPP Fallout Hits French Media Firms

Reuters

PARIS — Concerns aroused by the collapse of the share price of WPP Group PLC spread to the Continent on Wednesday, as shares in French media groups tumbled.

Stock of Havas SA, the communications and advertising group, fell 28.80 francs to close at 481.20 on the Paris Bourse. Eurocom SA, an advertising unit controlled by Havas, sank 38 to 650. Hachette SA, the publishing company, lost 4.70 to 143.80.

Shares in WPP, the world's biggest advertising company, have fallen more than 70 percent since WPP said Monday its 1990 pretax profit would be below analysts' estimates.

WPP traded as low as 105 pence Wednesday before recovering to 128 at the close, up 13 on the day.

Havas said it was maintaining its forecast of an 18 percent rise in attributable net profit this year to about 1.15 billion francs ($231 million).

The decline in its share price was "totally unjustified," a Havas spokesman said.

Cable & Wireless Lifts Profit 25%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Cable & Wireless PLC, the British telecommunications company, on Wednesday said its pretax profit rose by 24.9 percent to £301 million ($592.8 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30.

However, the company said that adverse currency movements depressed operating profit by £24 million in the six month period and warned that the effect would be even more damaging in the second half. C&W shares fell seven pence to 416 just after the report.

Analysts said the results were generally in line with market forecasts but some predicted that estimates for the full year will now be scaled back because of the currency warning.

"Its not a very impressive performance and the currency warning obviously didn't help," said Patrick Wellington, an analyst at County NatWest. "I would think market forecasts for the full year will be coming down after this."

The company said revenue rose by 16 percent to £1.26 billion during the period. In the British market, revenue grew by 29 percent as the company's Mercury Communications unit doubled its operating profit to £50 million.

"For all the uncertainty of the world economic climate, the telecommunications industry is in good shape and growing vigorously," said Lord Young, the new Cable & Wireless president.

Lord Young applauded proposals to liberalize the British telecommunications market, which were made public last week by the government. The moves will increase competition between Cable & Wireless and its major competitor, British Telecom PLC.

The company boosted its dividend by 19 percent to 3.7 pence from 3.1 pence, and said that with its low debt levels and good cash flow it expected that dividend growth to continue.

Separately, Cable & Wireless said it had purchased the Jamaican government's remaining 20 percent stake in Telecommunications of Jamaica for £22 million.

Cable said the deal would boost its holding in the Jamaican company to 79 percent. (AFP, Reuters)

Layoff Costs Slice Pretax Profit at Ranks

Reuters

LONDON — Ranks Hovis McDougall PLC said Wednesday its pretax profit fell 25 percent in the year ended Sept. 1, because of a drop in food demand in Britain and the costs of laying off employees.

The baking group said pretax profit dropped to £133.2 million ($262.3 million) from £176.5 million a year earlier. Analysts had been forecasting a profit of £165 million to £170 million.

Sales fell slightly, to £1.77 billion from £1.79 billion.

"We do feel confident that RHM will return to the path of growth," Chairman Stanley Metcalfe said. He said he expected a £17 million restructuring charge, mainly covering the costs of layoffs, would provide a good return this year.

Analysts said the figures indicated serious problems in the food industry, and they cut their profit forecasts for the current year.

The "unimpressive and appalling" results indicated that food manufacturers have little chance to improve growth in volume or margins, said Christopher Wickham of Shearson Lehman.

"This has basically knocked them back a year in terms of profits," said Tim Potter, an analyst at Smith New Court. He lowered his estimate for pretax profit this year to £155 million from £170 million.

Mr. Metcalfe said a fall in demand for food in the abnormally hot summer contributed to the lower profit.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
22¾	19⅝	TelE adel	2.29e	10.9	—	5	21	21	21	— ¼
4	2⅝	TollBro		—	5	193	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	3⅝	Tonka		—	—	575	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	—
50	31	TootRl	.23b	.6	17	76	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+1
58⅝	38	Trchmk	1.40	2.9	11	1843	48½	48⅛	48⅝	— ⅜
30	11	Toro	.48	3.8	8	289	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅞	Tosco	.60	3.8	3	402	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
35½	25	TotlSys	.28e	.8	42	5	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
35	19⅞	TovRU s			28	5489	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
5	2⅛	Tramel	.70e	29.5	—	139	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—
16⅜	9⅞	TWA pf	2.25	22.5	—	44	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
45⅝	23¼	Transm	1.96	6.1	8	613	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
24¼	20	Traninc	2.16	9.9	—	7	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	18⅞	TrnsatH n	.05e	.2	—	462	25½	25⅛	25½	— ¼
15⅝	12⅝	TrCda g	.68	4.8	—	19	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
7¼	1	Trnscap	.64e	46.5	—	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—
49¼	37⅛	Trnsco	1.36	3.8	23	767	36⅝d	35⅜	35⅜	— 1⅜
54½	47½	Trnsc pf	4.75	9.8	—	78	48⅝	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
4	2½	TranEx	.35c	—	—	245	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅛	Transcn		—	—	31	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
96¾	91⅛	TrGP pf	6.65	7.2	—	z50	92	92	92	—
7⅞	2⅝	TrRty n	.28e	9.3	—	22	3	3	3	—
12⅝	4⅝	TrnsTec	.48t	—	—	129	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	11½	Travler	1.60	12.3	—	3848	13⅛	12⅝	13	— ⅛
16	8	Tredgr n	.24	2.7	—	2040	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Tremnt n		—	—	1389	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25¼	20½	TriCon	3.30e	14.8	—	207	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	27¼	TriCn pf	2.50	8.4	—	9	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
48¼	31¼	Tribune	.96	2.6	14	1630	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅝
36⅞	15⅝	Trinity	.80	5.1	11	424	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	14⅞	Trinova	.68	4.3	8	129	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	4¼	TritEng	.08t	—	5	421	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
24	9	TritE pf	2.00	15.0	—	36	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
20⅝	6¼	TucsEP		—	—	1300	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
18⅝	6½	Tultex	.36	5.3	15	245	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
14⅝	7½	Turk n	.03e	.4	—	40	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	—
27⅞	18⅞	TwinDs	.90	4.9	19	8	18⅝d	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
65⅞	37⅛	TycoLb	.36	.9	13	1562	38½	37½	38½	— ¼
4	2⅝	Tyler		—	—	132	3⅜	3⅜	3½	—
		U-V								
185	84¼	UAL Cp		—	9	1547	97	95½	96	— ⅜
36¼	11⅞	UDC pf	3.75	27.3	—	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
27¼	5⅝	UDC	2.00	30.2	3	182	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—
34	11⅞	UDC pf	3.62	28.1	—	45	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
19⅝	14⅝	UGI s	1.18	6.7	16	1333	18	17⅝	17½	—
23⅝	6½	UJB Fn	1.16	13.4	11	1883	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	UNCInc		—	—	187	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
57⅞	32⅝	UNUM	.80	1.9	8	1324	42½	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	2¼	URS		—	—	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	—
30⅝	7½	USFG	1.00	12.5	6	8915	8⅛	7⅞	8	—
44	27¼	USFG pf	4.10	14.4	—	141	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	⅛	USG		—	11	1342	1⅛d	⅞	1	+ ⅛
24½	14⅝	USLICO	1.00	6.6	6	101	15⅜	15	15⅝	—
34	24⅝	UST	1.10	3.3	18	589	33⅝	33⅜	33½	— ⅛
38	29⅝	USX	1.40	4.5	10	9834	31⅛	30⅝	31	— ½
10	1⅛	Ultimte		—	—	786	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ½
17⅝	12¼	Unifi	.40	2.4	11	426	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
24¼	13½	UniFst	.12	.9	10	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
52⅝	40½	Unilevr	1.60e	3.1	13	129	52	51⅝	52	+ ⅜
89⅝	72	UniNV	2.62e	3.0	14	1053	88½	88⅛	88½	—
39⅝	30½	UnCmp	1.56	4.6	10	658	34⅝	33⅝	34¼	—
25¼	14⅛	UCarb	1.00	6.2	7	2495	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	16⅝	UnionC		—	20	157	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—
29½	24⅝	UnElec	2.16	7.5	9	1314	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
41	37¼	UnEl pf	3.50	8.9	—	z110	39¼	39¼	39¼	+1
52	47⅝	UnEl pf	4.50	9.2	—	z100	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
92	83	UEl pfL	8.00	9.2	—	z400	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	—
79⅝	61⅞	UnPac	2.32	3.5	11	1109	67⅝	66⅝	67	— ⅛
13½	6½	UPlntr	.48	7.1	5	63	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
25⅝	15⅝	UnTex	.20	1.1	59	672	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	1⅞	UnitedF	.33t	—	—	60	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
17¼	1¾	Unisys	.75t	—	—	4820	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
38⅝	6	Unisy pf	3.75	48.4	—	597	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Unit		—	—	76	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	—
21	12¼	UAM	.46	3.3	13	164	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
18½	12¼	UDomR	1.24	8.9	30	184	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	26⅝	UIllum	2.32	7.7	9	52	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
23⅝	21½	UIllu pr	2.20	9.0	—	z400s	24½	24½	24½	+1
12⅝	7¼	UnitInd	.44	8.0	8	146	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅝	5	UnitInn		4.6	—	22	5	5	5	—
20⅝	13½	UnitInv	.30	2.1	9	19	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ¼
11	8⅝	UKing	.60e	6.5	—	27	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—
2⅞	⅛	vjUnitM		—	—	118	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	12⅝	UsairG	.09t	—	—	1588	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	USHom		—	—	551	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	7⅝	USShoe	.52	6.0	6	2702	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
64¼	24⅝	US Srg s	.50	.8	42	1454	64½	61¼	64⅝	+ 1⅜
40½	32⅝	USWst s	2.00	5.4	12	2113	37½	37	37⅝	— ⅛
62½	40⅝	UnTech	1.80	4.0	8	2110	45¼	43⅞	45¼	+ ⅝
46⅝	20⅝	UniTel s	1.00	4.7	14	8951	21⅞d	20⅝	21½	+ ⅜
17¾	9⅝	UWR	.88	8.0	13	731	11	10⅝	11	—
7	3	Unitrde		—	41	130	3¼	3¼	3¼	—
16⅝	11	Univar	.30	2.6	9	15	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	22⅝	UnvlCp	1.48	6.2	13	56	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
33⅝	23⅝	UnvFd	.76	2.5	15	551	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
14⅝	10½	UnvHR	1.40	13.2	8	28	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	1⅞	UMolch		—	—	91	2	1⅞	2	—
8⅝	1⅛	UnMd s		—	—	256	1⅜d	1	1¼	—
6	2	UMd pfB		—	—	75	2 d	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
30½	25⅝	Unocal	.70	2.5	19	5509	28⅝	27⅝	27¾	— ¼
19½	11	UnocEx	.40	3.5	15	209	11½	11¼	11⅜	—
44⅝	33	Upjohn	1.00	2.8	19	3846	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
47	23¼	USLIFE	1.48	5.8	7	386	25⅝	25⅝	25½	—
9⅝	7⅛	UslfeF	.92a	12.1	—	14	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	UtilCo	1.52	7.9	10	314	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
28	23⅝	UtilCo pf	2.44	10.0	—	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
23⅝	18	UtilCo pr	1.77	8.8	—	14	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
34¼	11⅞	VF Cp	1.00	6.8	7	903	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	⅛	VMG n	.38t	—	—	258	½	½	½	—
18¼	4⅝	Valhi	.20	3.9	8	138	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	13½	Valero	.28	1.4	13	1434	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	26½	Valer pf	3.44	12.2	—	14	28⅝	28¼	28¼	—
18⅝	12⅝	ValNG	2.50	15.7	9	78	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅛	Valeyln		—	—	20	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	7¼	VanDrn	.40	4.2	8	38	9¼	9½	9⅝	—
9⅝	8⅝	VKmpM	.72	7.9	—	236	9¼	9	9⅛	—
8⅝	4	VKMT	.97	22.8	—	233	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—
12½	10⅛	VKMI n	.87	8.1	—	40	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—
10⅝	4⅝	VKML	1.13	20.5	21	139	5⅝	5⅝	5½	—
25⅝	23¼	VKmL pf	2.37	9.7	—	6	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
13⅝	4⅝	Varco		—	35	1177	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	20	Varian	.36	.9	46	148	29⅝	27¼	29½	—
3½	1⅝	Varity		—	6	6127	2⅛	2	2⅛	—
23⅝	14½	Varity pf	1.30	8.5	—	98	15½	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
10	4	VenSI n		—	—	2854	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	—
14	12⅝	VestSe	1.20a	9.1	11	36	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	—
1⅝	⅛	viVestr		—	—	41	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
10¼	7¼	VinPt n		—	—	9	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
102¾	95	VaEP pf	8.60	8.6	—	z80	99½	99½	99½	+ 1½
23¼	18	Vishay	1.03t	9.8	7	82	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
43½	16⅝	VistaCh	1.80	8.0	4	178	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ½
18⅝	8⅝	VistaRs		—	13	20	9 d	8⅝	9	— ⅛
24¼	15⅝	Vivra s		—	—	31	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14¼	Vons		—	27	233	18⅝	18¼	18½	—
120	96	Vornad	2.00e	1.9	21	5	107	107	107	+1
46⅝	29⅝	VulcM	1.20	3.7	18	66	32¼	32	32⅛	— ⅛
		W								
35½	18¼	WICOR	1.44	7.1	12	76	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
11⅝	3½	WMS		—	—	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	20	WPL H s	1.74	7.3	10	421	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
13	4⅝	Wabon		—	13	1421	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
29	18⅝	Wackht	.60	2.7	14	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Wahlco n		—	14	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	—
11⅝	7½	Walnoc		—	—	352	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
36¼	20⅛	WalMt s	.14	.5	28	8441	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
52¼	39⅝	Walgrn	.92	1.9	18	713	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
31½	15⅝	WalCS s	.50	2.5	11	937	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
6¼	2½	WrnCtl		—	13	108	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
70⅝	49⅝	WarnL s	1.52	2.3	19	2540	67	65½	66⅝	— ⅛
32½	26½	WashGs	2.04	7.5	11	516	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ½
28⅝	11¾	WshNat	1.08	9.4	48	99	12 d	11½	11½	— ⅜
52	27	WasN pf	2.50	9.3	—	4	26⅝d	26⅝	26⅝	— 1¼
295½	167	WshPst	4.00	2.3	13	84	176	175	175½	+ ½
31⅛	26⅝	WshWt	2.48	8.3	11	41	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
45½	28⅝	Waste	.36	1.1	25	8176	33⅞	32⅞	33⅝	—
21½	10⅝	WatkJn	.48	4.1	9	143	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
9½	3	Waxmn	.12	2.8	7	148	4¼	4	4¼	—
5	1¼	WeanU		—	[illegible]	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	4½	WebbD	.15e	2.8	4	75	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2½	¼	Wedgtn		—	—	101	⅜	¼	⅜	— ⅛
32½	22½	WeinRl	1.88	7.6	26	96	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
11⅞	6⅝	Weirt	.44	9.1	7	44	7	6⅞	7	—
34⅝	24¼	WelsMk	.60	2.1	15	127	29⅝	29	29	— ½
37¼	12⅝	Wellmn	.12	.8	8	943	15⅛	14½	14½	— ¼
86	41⅞	WellsF	4.00	7.6	4	4720	52⅝	51⅛	52⅝	— ⅜
36⅝	28	WelF pf	3.12e	10.3	—	8	30¼	30¼	30¼	—
37¼	29⅝	WelF pf	3.37e	10.9	—	2	31	30⅞	31	+ ½
7½	3⅝	Wendys	.24	3.9	16	3580	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
20	11	West	.40	3.7	12	115	11⅛d	10½	10⅞	— ⅜
51	19¼	WPtPe		—	9	10	21⅝	21	21	— ½
19⅝	16¼	WstctE g	.80	—	18	31	19	19	19	+ ¼
21¼	8⅝	WCNA		—	—	577	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11	WIGs pf	1.80	13.6	—	5	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—
14¼	8⅝	WstGR n		—	13	11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	12¼	WstMn n	.92e	7.0	—	218	13⅝	13	13⅛	—
1½	⅛	WUnion		—	—	1287	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
19¼	9⅛	WUn pfA		—	—	3	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
12¼	1⅞	WUn pfB		—	—	49	2¼	2¼	2¼	—
39⅝	24¼	WstgE s	1.40	5.1	8	7932	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	— ⅛
23¼	14¼	Wstpc	2.05e	12.7	—	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
26⅜	17	Wstpc pf	2.95e	13.4	—	152	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
31½	22	Wstvco	1.05	3.9	9	837	27¼	26¾	27	—
28⅝	17⅝	Weyerh	1.20	6.1	9	2961	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
39	30½	WhlTch		—	31	577	35½	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅜
14	2⅝	vjWhPit		—	—	46	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
33½	17½	Whrlpl	1.10	5.0	9	1736	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
18⅝	8½	Whitehl		—	240	69	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
30⅝	17	Whitmn	1.06	5.8	88	1613	18½	18¼	18⅝	—
11⅞	7½	Whitk n		—	6	63	8⅛	8⅝	8½	—
1⅝	⅛	vjWillcrd		—	—	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
18⅝	5½	WilcxG	.10	1.5	7	112	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	23⅝	William	1.40	4.9	28	701	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
58¼	42¼	Willm pf	3.87	8.6	—	23	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
25	17⅝	WilCor n		—	—	1289	24	23¾	24	+ ½
7	4⅝	WilshrO	.111	2.3	79	98	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	3	Windmr		—	—	181	3⅝	3½	3⅛	—
38⅝	27⅝	WinDx s	1.08	3.2	18	463	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	Winnbg	.10t	—	—	49	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	26⅝	WiscEn	1.76	5.7	11	486	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
24½	19⅝	WiscPS	1.66	6.8	12	193	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
41⅝	21¼	Witco	1.72	6.5	19	565	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	WolvrW	.16	2.1	—	52	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
36⅝	22⅝	Walwth s	1.04	3.7	10	1897	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
15½	3	WrldCp		—	—	229	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	12	WrldVl	1.94e	15.4	—	45	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
57⅝	43⅝	Wrigley	1.080	1.8	19	116	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	8⅝	WyleLb	.28	2.6	10	359	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	13⅝	Wynns	.60	4.1	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
		X-Y-Z								
68⅝	29	Xerox	3.00	8.8	4	1372	34	33⅝	34	— ⅛
22⅝	13	XTRA	.72	5.2	—	177	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
25	12⅝	XTRA pf	1.94	14.5	—	12	13⅝d	12½	13⅝	+ ⅝
4	⅛	Zapata		—	—	474	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	Zemex		—	—	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	4	ZenithE		—	—	779	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	ZenNtl	.88	8.5	7	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—
7⅝	4½	Zenlx	.73	20.1	—	125	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
17⅞	9⅝	Zero	.40	3.6	12	42	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	29⅝	Zurnln	.88	2.4	15	289	33½	32⅝	33½	+ ⅛
12⅝	10⅛	Zweig	1.18e	11.0	—	294	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
10	7⅝	ZweigTl	.84	9.6	—	1428	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—

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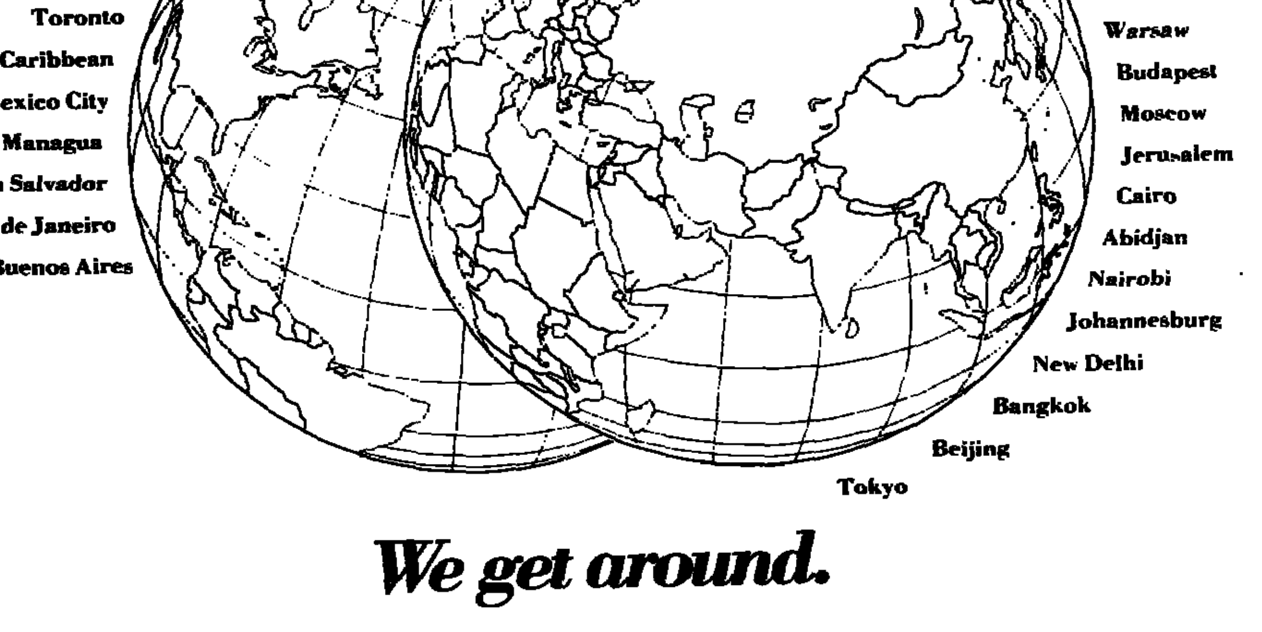

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2. Recevoir et adopter le rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'exercice clos au 31 octobre 1990.
3. Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtés au 31 octobre 1990.
4. Affectation du bénéfice de la Société.
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6. Renouveler le mandat des administrateurs conformément aux statuts.
7. Renouveler le mandat du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour un terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires.
8. Divers.

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Pour le Conseil d'Administration
J.Pierson
Directeur

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range is adjusted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cc — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
g — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
h — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at last dividend meeting.
i — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
j — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
k — next day delivery.
m — initial dividend, unusual yield.
n — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
p — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
r — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
s — new yearly high.
t — trading halted.
u — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
v — when distributed.
wd — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xd — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
z — sales in full.

مكبرة من الأصل

Sony Profit Jumps But Outlook Is Soft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Sony Corp. on Wednesday posted a dazzling 45 percent jump in parent-company net profit in its financial first half, but trouble in the United States curbed overall profit growth and made industry analysts think tougher times lay ahead.

Buoyed by sales increases of more than 30 percent in videocassette recorders, audio equipment and color televisions, parent-company net profit jumped to 39.39 billion yen ($305.1 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30, from 27.10 billion yen a year earlier.

Profit growth for the Sony group as a whole, though, was much smaller because of the falling value of the dollar, a slowdown in the U.S. economy and continuing costs of absorbing Columbia Pictures Entertainment and CBS Records Inc.

Group net profit rose just 5.9 percent to 51.95 billion yen from 49.06 billion.

"Sony outperformed expectations for the first half, but did not revise up its forecasts for the full year," said Boris Petersik, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities (Japan) Ltd. "It's putting on the brakes in a big way."

The company left unchanged its forecast for parent net profit for the full year at 70 billion yen, compared with 58.19 billion last year. Its group profit forecast also was unchanged at 115 billion yen, compared with 102.81 billion.

"The dollar has fallen by 20 percent in the space of three months," said Barry Dargan, senior analyst at James Capel Pacific Ltd. "That, plus slower demand in the United States, the world's biggest market, is very bad for the long term."

The steep yen appreciation is a big blow to Sony, which made 74.3 percent of its sales in foreign markets in the first half. Group sales rose 42.3 percent to 1.75 trillion yen.

Sony's group net profit could decline as much as 5 percent in 1991-92, Mr. Dargan said, adding that other Japanese electronics companies could be hit even harder.

Sony said it will raise group capital spending to 400 billion yen in 1990-91, up from an earlier projection of 350 billion yen and 323.7 billion last year. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Suharto Seeks Fresh Credits From Japan

Agence France-Presse

JAKARTA — President Suharto said Wednesday he has urged Japan to convert some $1.2 billion-worth of outstanding debt into new soft credits to offset the impact of the yen's appreciation on Indonesia's foreign debt burden.

The request was made in a meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in Tokyo last week, Mr. Suharto told journalists.

He said the yen's rise had increased Indonesia's debt service on yen-denominated loans from Japan by $1.2 billion.

Indonesia's total foreign debt is estimated at around $50 billion. Repayments take over one-third of the country's export revenues, most of which are denominated in dollars.

Mr. Suharto said additional revenues gained from higher oil prices in recent months would be spent on domestic fuel subsidies and on foreign debt repayments.

He did not note Mr. Kaifu's response to the aid request.

3-Way Accord on Technology

Japanese Initiative Gains Broad U.S. and EC Approval

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Officials from Japan, the United States and the European Community have laid the groundwork for joint development of "intelligent" manufacturing technologies, negotiators said Wednesday.

"We're very pleased with the amount of progress we made," a U.S. negotiator said.

As proposed by Japan, the project would set standards for technologies such as computer-controlled flexible factories that could shift products with a simple change in software.

A lack of standards in such technologies would make competition among suppliers difficult and complicate procurement for manufacturers, especially at overseas plants.

The three sides agreed in talks this week in Tokyo on basic principles for the project, called the Intelligent Manufacturing System, but did not set any concrete plans, the officials said.

U.S. officials said they will explain the outcome of the talks to American industry and seek its consensus on how to proceed.

"If it is the feeling of industry to go ahead, the next step would be to actually negotiate an agreement for the first phase" of the program, said a member of the U.S. delegation, who briefed reporters on condition of anonymity.

Japan originated the project, and offered to fund about 60 percent of its cost, partly in response to charges that it has used foreign technology but contributed too little to scientific knowledge. More than 80 Japanese companies and a number of U.S. companies have expressed interest in the program.

But at a meeting in May, U.S. and European officials balked at adopting Japan's plan and demanded that preparation and control of the project be shared. Some U.S. business and government officials also accused Japan of planning to use the project to acquire U.S. technology and dominate future global manufacturing.

The project would set standards for technologies like computer-controlled plants that shift products by changing software.

"The degree of skepticism has been reduced as a result of the dialogue," the U.S. official said. He said most U.S. proposals were accepted by Japan and the European Community during the two-day discussions, which ended Tuesday.

"The United States, Europe and Japan each have different strengths. If we select themes that will be of benefit to each of the participants, the result can be satisfactory to all," said Katsujiro Kida, director of the Industrial Machinery Division of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The U.S. official said it was unfortunate that American industry waited until Japan took the initiative in calling for research in manufacturing technologies, "but we should take advantage of this opportunity."

"Manufacturing is the cornerstone of a country's economic base, and in order to be a world-class manufacturer we need to compete in the global market," he said. "Many U.S. companies believed that the proposal from the Japanese side eight months ago was a wake-up call."

U.S. negotiators said they see the project as a broad umbrella under which many groups of researchers can work on a variety of projects.

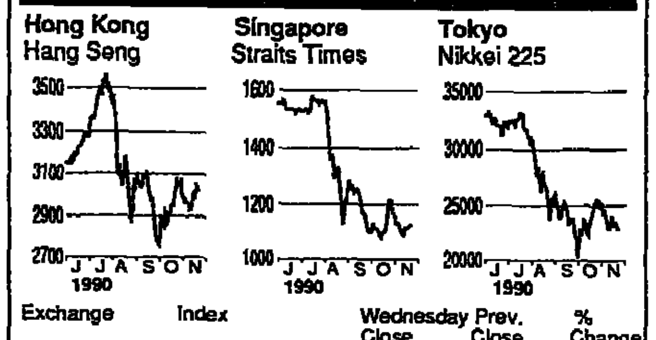
Japanese officials envision standardized technologies that would allow factory computers and robots to communicate much more extensively. Factory machines would be linked directly with sales offices, parts suppliers and accounting departments.

An order entered in an auto dealer's computer, for example, could automatically instruct computers at parts suppliers and factories to adjust assembly-line robots at the appropriate time to produce a customized car, and enter the transaction in the firms' books.

In the talks, negotiators agreed that contributions to the research and the benefits accrued should be equitable, and that intellectual property rights should be protected in the sharing of research results.

They also said government-funded research should be limited to precompetitive areas, and that collaboration should be truly international.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3013.66	3031.92	-0.60
Singapore	Straits Times	1126.98	1126.98	0.00
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1374.10	1365.50	+0.63
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	22816.99	23205.48	-1.67
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	475.71	477.69	-0.41
Bangkok	Book Club	563.77	571.63	-1.38
Seoul	Composite Stock	671.70	674.25	-0.38
Taipei	Weighted Price	4349.69	4277.95	+1.68
Manila	Composite	663.89	677.30	-1.98
Jakarta	Stock Index	664.24	663.44	+0.12
New Zealand	Barclays	1308.61	1299.11	+0.73
Bombay	National Index	N.A.	655.67	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

India Drew Cash From IMF Reserve

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India has drawn 244.7 million special drawing rights ($354.8 million) from the International Monetary Fund's general resources account to help finance its worsening balance-of-payments deficit, Finance Secretary Bimal Jalan said Wednesday.

"We had some reserve money there and that was what we had drawn in September," Mr. Jalan said.

The drawing could be the precursor of a series of loans New Delhi may negotiate with the Fund to deal with a payments crisis made worse by soaring oil prices, bankers and officials said.

The general resources account "may be used to provide balance-of-payments financing to all members and are obtained from members' subscriptions and the IMF's borrowing," according to IMF background papers.

India's current quota in the Fund is 2.207 billion SDRs.

Mr. Jalan said India's oil bill may go up by $2.8 billion if prices average $25 a barrel over the next year. India also has asked the IMF for money under the fund's contingency compensatory financing facility to offset the steep rise in its oil import bill. India could be eligible to get between $400 million and $450 million under the facility, bankers said.

"We're still awaiting word on how much and what are the conditionalities," Mr. Jalan said of the possible contingency facility loan.

Bankers and economists are predicting that India will apply to the Fund for a big structural-adjustment loan, perhaps as much as $4 billion to $6 billion, before the end of the year.

India's current-account deficit may nearly double to $11 billion at the end of the 1990-91 fiscal year, which ends March 31, from around $6.5 billion the previous year, said a senior official at a foreign bank.

But the new prime minister, Chandrha Shekhar, an avowed socialist who preaches a creed of self-reliance and state enterprise, has indicated he may not favor a large loan from the IMF.

EC Opens Investigation On Polyester Imports

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission said Wednesday it is investigating alleged dumping of polyester fiber by India and South Korea.

The two countries have raised their share of the European Community market to nearly 5 percent this year, from less than 0.1 percent in 1986, the Commission said, and EC producers claim they face possible losses this year.

Fiji Aims to Trim Budget Deficit in 1991

Reuters

SUVA — Fiji's budget deficit is expected to narrow to 69.7 million Fiji dollars (about $46.5 million) in 1991, from 74.7 million in 1990, Finance Minister Josevata Kamikamica said Wednesday.

Handing down the South Pacific nation's 1991 budget, Mr. Kamikamica said that due to a slowdown in exports, gross domestic product growth would slow to 3.4 percent in the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1991, from 5.3 percent in 1990.

He said higher world oil prices caused by the Gulf crisis would see inflation rise to 8 percent or 9 percent in both 1990 and 1991, compared with 6.1 percent in 1989.

Mr. Kamikamica said there is a need for a cut in overall government spending; he singled out the military as an area for pruning. Military spending in 1991 will be 38.03 million dollars, up slightly from 1990's 37.04 million. "Total expenditure in this area is now behind only education as a use of taxpayers' funds and this is no longer appropriate," Mr. Kamikamica said.

He said several state-owned bodies, including the National Bank of Fiji, Fiji Broadcasting Commission, Ports Authority, Meat Industry Board and National Marketing Authority, would be "corporatized" next year.

In a move that will raise 12 million dollars, the government abolished the tax exemption for the country's 40,000 farmers.

Japan Is Said to Plan Sales of NTT Shares

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The Japanese Finance Ministry plans to sell five million Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. shares held by the government over the next seven years, a Japanese press report said Wednesday.

According to government sources quoted in the newspaper report, the plan is an effort to boost NTT's market capitalization, aid the company's issuance of convertible bonds and dispel stock-market uncertainty regarding NTT.

Word of the plan sent NTT's share price down sharply in heavy trading. The shares closed at 948,000 yen ($7,343) on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, down 65,000 yen.

The government will keep its NTT stock at a fixed level of 5.2 million shares, down from its current level of one-third of all outstanding issues, the report said. The ministry currently holds 10.2 million NTT shares.

Asked to confirm the report, Finance Ministry officials said they were studying plans to sell off some government-held NTT shares over several years, but they said no definite plan had been worked out.

In fiscal 1989 and 1990, the government planned to sell a maximum of 1.95 million NTT shares, but depressed Japanese stock prices caused that plan to be revised.

The new plan, according to the report, calls for the government to release 500,000 to 800,000 shares annually for sale at regular intervals regardless of the stock price.

China Stock Crackdown

Reuters

HONG KONG — Officials in China's Shenzhen Special Economic Zone have halved the ceiling on daily stock-market gains, to 0.5 percent, in a bid to dampen illegal trading activity, the Hong Kong-based Ta Kung Pao newspaper reported Wednesday.

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SPORTS

With Early College Bowl Bids, They're Only Inviting Trouble

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At least once per annum, usually on the second or third day of the new year, the lords of college football are herewith advised how to run their business.

The advice is couched in the pungent language of grizzled coal miners who squat and whittle in front of picturesque general stores in the Borough of Queens: If it ain't broke, don't fix it.

The advice is to stick to the hallowed bowl-game system and ignore the idea of a playoff, because the Darwinian process of natural selection works just fine.

Turns out, the lords of football don't listen. They keep moving up the signing date for the bowl games, which could eventually turn the bowls into exhibitions, and invalidate them as champion-makers. Next year, the lords of college football are totally doing away with even the semblance of an official date.

Vantage Point

Unfortunately, the top independents cannot resist the bowl reps, in their Day-Glo blazers, swarming all over the land, pressing the flesh, displaying big bucks.

This year the official, wink-wink, signing date is Nov. 24, which, if observed, would just about have gotten everybody through the final games and would have set up the best possible pairings to determine the highly unofficial national champion.

Who needs another sterile, time-consuming, official playoff system? Anarchy is wonderful, up to a point.

But this goofus bowl system only has credibility if the boys restrain themselves.

Unfortunately, the bowl directors and the athletic directors keep moving up the selection date like rock promoters trying to commit the latest hot group into the biggest possible theater before the bubble bursts.

By midseason, Notre Dame, which like it or not is America's Team, was being pursued by the Orange Bowl deal-makers. Once Notre Dame barely squeaked past Tennessee on Nov. 10, the Irish committed to the Orange Bowl and were promptly knocked off by Penn State.

If Raghib (Rocket) Ismail, whose speed has pulled Notre Dame out of a few games this year, is injured, the Irish could lose at Southern California this Saturday.

Thus, the Orange Bowl would be fielding a team with three losses, which would be like giving a Grammy to a rock group with an improbable name like Milli Vanilli only to discover that some of the lads do not happen to sing.

In this bizarre season, Notre Dame's opponent will be Colorado, which has one tie and one loss, and would quite likely have had another loss if the game officials had not included their thumbs while counting the downs in the Missouri game.

You can't hold one gift down against Colorado, and the writers who vote in The Associated Press's poll do not. They have rated Colorado as the best team in the country, at least temporarily.

The best football team at the moment just might be Miami, which lost to Brigham Young and Notre Dame and was boxed into accepting a bid to the Cotton Bowl.

When Notre Dame developed November staggers, the Miami athletic director, Sam Jankovich, gave it a try, lobbying the Orange Bowl to reconsider. "This would have been a perfect year for the Cotton Bowl, CBS, NBC, Notre Dame and Miami to get together and wait until the end of the season so the highest-ranked team could meet Colorado for the national championship," Jankovich said.

One can only speculate what Miami would have done in Notre Dame's position. Besides, in college football, Notre Dame is the reneger, not the renegee, as proven by its abrupt, go-it-alone television policy, and its dumping of Miami on future schedules.

Now, what we have is the scenario of Miami rooting for Notre Dame, which has both beaten Miami on the field and dumped Miami from the future schedule, to lose at Southern California, thereby losing all credibility to be No. 1.

Then, Miami must take a deep breath and cheer, cheer for old Notre Dame to beat Colorado in the Orange Bowl. Therefore, if Miami beats Texas in the Cotton Bowl, Miami is the unofficial national champ, just like last year.

The system still works, but by pushing up the acceptance dates, the lords of college football are pushing their luck.

Tim Wright/The Associated Press

Coach Joe Krivack celebrated with his players after Maryland upset Virginia, dropping the Cavaliers from No. 8 to 17 in the rankings. But before the game, Virginia was already set for the Sugar Bowl.

Soccer, Israel's 'Island of Sanity,' Is Threatened by Fear of Extremists

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israel's national youth soccer team has a shot at becoming a world champion, thanks to an Arab player.

Bahajat Udah's dazzling pass enabled a Jewish teammate to score a decisive goal last week against Hungary and served as a reminder that the Arab-Jewish violence sweeping Israel has not yet spilled onto the playing fields.

But this "island of sanity," as one legislator put it, is now threatened by extremists after the Temple Mount incident on Oct. 8 and the slaying of Rabbi Meir Kahane, the leader of a far-right political party.

Some basketball leagues have moved games from Arab to Jewish towns, but soccer managers are trying to avoid such steps, arguing that the problem is fear more than actual violence and that nobody has been injured so far.

The Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has found only a sporadic echo among Israel's 800,000 Arabs, but it has strained loyalties, especially after the invasion of Kuwait by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

One stone-throwing incident during a youth game was reported in the Arab town of Taibe. A Jewish goalkeeper was struck by a rock but not injured, and shouts of "Saddam Hussein will destroy you" were heard in the crowd.

After the Temple Mount riot, in which 17 Palestinians died, police ordered the cancellation of six games between teams from Jewish and Arab cities.

A district league manager, Herzl Shoshan, says he has had trouble persuading many Israeli parents to let their children play in games in Arab neighborhoods. He said he was forced to cancel a recent match in the Arab city of Umm el Fahm.

"I don't want to stop these games. But we fear a tragedy happening," Shoshan said. "I am simply afraid that some extremists could ambush us or something."

The fears are shared by Arabs. A professional soccer club in Umm el Fahm went to court and won an unusual order to postpone a game scheduled for nearby Beit Shean, a Jewish city.

The Arab team feared reprisals after the killing of Kahane in New York, for which his followers have vowed revenge. A Nazareth judge issued the order after a Beit Shean player threatened to interrupt the game with a moment of silence for Kahane. The player was disciplined and the Arab team later agreed to play in Beit Shean.

Sheikh Hashem, Umm El Fahm's city spokesman, said that although his town's players have suffered insults and beatings in Jewish towns, he had never kept them home.

"But since the Temple Mount riots and the Kahane killing, it has really gotten ugly," Hashem said.

The Israeli Soccer Federation fears setting a dangerous precedent if it cancels games because of political tensions.

"The coexistence continues," said a federation official, Uri Wilensky. "We refuse to change it."

Wilensky cited Udah, the teenager from the village of Jaljoulya who helped score the winning goal against Hungary on Nov. 15, as an example of this coexistence.

The parliamentary Committee on Sports investigated the issue last week and recommended more police protection for Arab-Jewish soccer games. The committee found that since the season began six weeks ago, only four out of 21 violent incidents had occurred at mixed Arab-Jewish games and none had caused injuries.

"It turns out to be surprisingly better than you would expect," said Dedi Zucker, a committee member and part of the leftist Citizens' Rights Movement. "So it's mostly a lot of hysteria, that's the whole problem."

■ Marseille Officials Released

Two top officials of the French soccer club Olympique Marseille were released Wednesday after being questioned by police investigating a fraud scandal that has plagued French soccer for the past month, Reuters reported from Marseille.

Marseille's general secretary, Jean-Pierre Bernès, and the financial director, Alain Laroche, were held for more than 24 hours after files on player transfers were seized at the club's headquarters. Police said there were no charges against the two men.

Last month, the police in Toulon discovered a network of companies set up to channel payments to players transferring to other clubs. Eight people have since been charged with fraud and embezzlement in the case.

In Bordeaux, club officials Eric and Pascal Bez, sons of the club president, Claude Bez, were held for questioning on Tuesday in a separate case. The two were involved in the renovation of Bordeaux's training camp last year. They were still detained on Wednesday morning.

SIDELINES

Dispute Settled on Site of Ryder Cup

LONDON (Reuters) — A dispute that had threatened the future of the Ryder Cup golf tournament between Europe and the United States has been resolved.

The Professional Golfers' Association and the PGA European Tour, which represents the players, said Wednesday that they would share the administration of the tournament and that after 1993 they would alternately have the choice of site. The dispute had flared over the site of the 1993 tournament, with some players opposing the PGA's decision that it be played again at The Belfry in England.

One faction, led by Seve Ballesteros, argued that it should be played in Spain and that Britain should not monopolize the event, which has been played alternately in Britain and the United States every two years. Some top European players threatened to boycott Ryder Cups.

Leach and Pugh Win Tennis Opener

SANCTUARY COVE, Australia (AP) — Rick Leach and Jim Pugh, stars of the U.S. Davis Cup team, were in top form on Wednesday, the opening day of the $1 million ATP World Doubles Championships.

Leach and Pugh, the reigning Wimbledon champions and third seeds at the championships, downed the French Open titlists Emilio Sánchez and Sergio Casal of Spain, 6-4, 6-2, in their first round-robin match. The top-seeded South African team of Danie Visser and Pieter Aldrich defeated Darren Cahill and Mark Kratzmann of Australia, 6-4, 6-2.

● Australia's Davis Cup captain, Neale Fraser, has announced that his squad for the final against the United States, beginning Nov. 30, will be Pat Cash, Darren Cahill, Wally Masur and Richard Fromberg.

Boycott Threatened in Bowling Cup

PATTAYA, Thailand (AP) — Competitors from five mainly Islamic nations threatened Wednesday to pull out of the 26th Bowling World Cup because an Israeli bowler has joined them in reaching the quarterfinals.

Guy Merhavy became the first Israeli bowler ever to advance to match play in the 45-nation competition. Bowlers from Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Indonesia and Malaysia said they would withdraw unless the quarterfinals format were changed to medal play.

Auto Race Talks Halted in Australia

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — The Queensland state government has broken off talks with the FISA, the governing body of auto racing, over the sanctioning of the first Indy-style car race outside of North America.

The Championship Auto Racing Teams Inc. race is scheduled to be held March 17 on Australia's Gold Coast in Queensland. FISA has threatened to withdraw three events from Australia if the Indy-car race proceeds. On Wednesday, Queensland said the race would proceed without FISA sanction as a full-points event on the 1991 CART series.

● A.J. Foyt, 55, the winningest Indy-car driver, says he'll make one last run in the Indianapolis 500, "finish the 1991 season and then call it quits." Foyt is recuperating at his Houston home from leg and feet injuries sustained in a crash on Sept. 23 in Wisconsin.

For the Record

Basque separatists planned to attack targets associated with the 1992 Barcelona Summer Olympic Games, the Barcelona newspaper Vangnardia reported Wednesday. It said police who arrested four suspected members of the separatist group ETA in southern France on Nov. 17 had found in their car information on police and military installations, prisons and businesses in the Barcelona area. *(AP)*

Drazen Petrovic, who said he would return to his native Yugoslavia if the Portland Trail Blazers did not trade him, told the National Basketball Association team's fans that he's sorry. The Blazers then said they had rescinded the $500 fine that had been levied against him for complaining about lack of playing time. *(AP)*

The Soviet Union survived a match point and then rallied to upset Italy, the world champion, 8-15, 11-15, 16-14, 15-12, 15-13, Wednesday in the championship of the World Top Four volleyball tournament in Tokyo. *(AP)*

The British horse Equinoctial equalled the world record for the longest winning odds, going off at 250-1 in Kelso, Scotland. *(AFP)*

BOOKS

DE GAULLE: The Rebel, 1890-1944

By Jean Lacouture. Translated by Patrick O'Brian. Illustrated. 615 pages. $29.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

ON Bastille Day, shortly after the Tunisian campaign in 1943, the Free French celebrated the holiday in Algiers — a celebration forbidden by the Germans in Occupied France.

Standing on Rue Michelet, General Charles de Gaulle saluted as ragtag units of French infantry, colonial cavalry and some ancient tanks and artillery pieces passed in review.

Correspondents on the scene, including this reviewer, could not help noticing that the proud Free French leader behaved as if some mighty army was parading before him. But the France he symbolized at that moment existed only in his imagination.

Even as a schoolboy de Gaulle imagined that he was destined for greatness. His experiences in both World Wars proved that his vision had a basis in reality: behind the posturing stood a man of valor and ability.

In the first volume of Jean Lacouture's admiring and highly opinionated biography, "De Gaulle: The Rebel, 1890-1944," the author conveys the genuine grandeur as well as the Joan of Arc complex of the greatest soldier-statesman in 20th-century French history.

It must be quickly added that Lacouture, one of his country's notable authors and a former foreign editor of Le Monde, has written this very readable biography mainly from a French perspective.

This isn't as obvious for a French writer as it may sound. He relies heavily on de Gaulle's own war memoirs — as he should: de Gaulle was a brilliant writer but does not always round out the portrait with the contemporaneous views of Roosevelt and Churchill. For it was Roosevelt and Churchill — and American and British riflemen on many a costly beachhead — who enabled de Gaulle's dreams for France to be realized.

Lacouture provides a fascinating account of de Gaulle's early military bent and career. Young Charles didn't play with toy soldiers; he was too busy writing in his schoolboy notebook that one day he would become a general and head an army of 200,000 men. As a lieutenant during World War I, he was a fearless combat leader who was wounded, captured and made several attempts to escape.

But de Gaulle was also a war theoretician; he thought big and unconventionally. Long before the Maginot Line was circumvented by German panzers early in World War II, de Gaulle saw the need for armor and mobility.

Between the wars, de Gaulle published essays and books on military tactics. It was his direct and philosophical way with the written word that was first noticed by the high command. Marshal Philippe Pétain called de Gaulle the best writer in the army.

Lacouture writes, "Charles de Gaulle had a clear idea not only of France but also of Western civilization, and in 1939 he was never in any doubt as to his duty to confront the challenge thrown down by totalitarianism."

The high point of the biography comes after France falls and de Gaulle carries the burden of the Free French on his epaulets. In London, Churchill placed the BBC microphones at de Gaulle's disposal; never before had radio been used as such a powerful weapon of war. On June 18, 1940, de Gaulle made his famous appeal to his defeated countrymen, calling on them to join him, saying, "Whatever happens, the flame of French resistance must not and shall not go out."

And yet it was Churchill, speaking sotto voce of de Gaulle, who said, "Of all the crosses I have to bear, the heaviest is the Cross of Lorraine."

Despite its historical flaws, including misspellings and misplaced military units, Lacouture's very boldness as a personalizing biographer and lively writer makes "De Gaulle: The Rebel" worth reading — and challenging.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AFTER a weekend of struggle in Manhattan, six pairs emerged from the area final of the Grand National Pairs and qualified for national playoffs in Atlantic City in March. At the end of Sunday's play, the top three in the upper division, for life masters, were: first, Robb and Linda Gordon, Manhattan; second, Judy Tucker, Manhattan, and Karen Allison, Jersey City, New Jersey; third, David and Lisa Berkowitz, Old Tappan, New Jersey.

The diagramed deal provoked some post-mortem discussion. Six spades was a normal contract, and was invariably made. In the diagramed auction South's rebid of two spades showed some high card strength, so North was able to jump eventually to slam. The post-mortem focused on whether six spades could be defeated, and the answer to the question turns out to hinge on the spade eight. To give South a problem, West must be inspired to lead a club rather than the normal diamond queen. South is forced to ruff in dummy, and needs to draw trumps without leaving himself exposed in the club suit. His best plan is to lead the spade ten, but that does not quite work. East wins with the king and leads another club, forcing a ruff with the spade ace. South needs to return to his hand to draw the missing trumps, and cannot play hearts. He plays diamonds, but West ruffs the third round with the spade eight, an uppercut which promotes his partner's nine as the setting trick.

NORTH (D)
♠A 10 2
♡A K Q J 8
♢A K 9 8 3
♣—

WEST
♠9 7 6
♡10 8 5
♢Q J 10 2
♣K 7 5 2

EAST
♠K 8
♡9 4 3 2
♢7 4
♣A J 8 6 4

SOUTH
♠Q J 5 4 3
♡7 6
♢8 5
♣Q 10 9 3

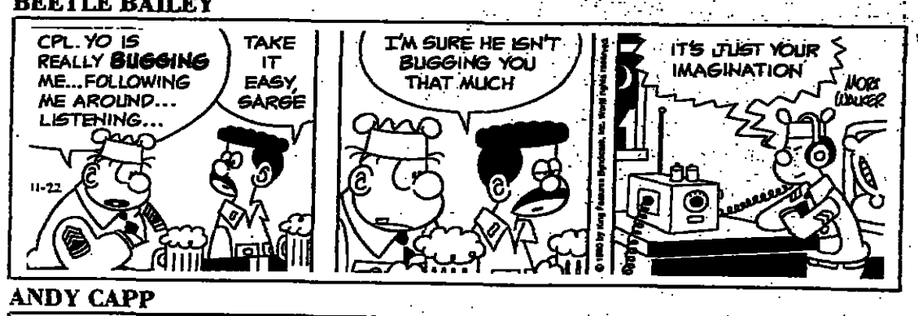
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2♠	Pass	2♢	Pass
2♡	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♢	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond queen.

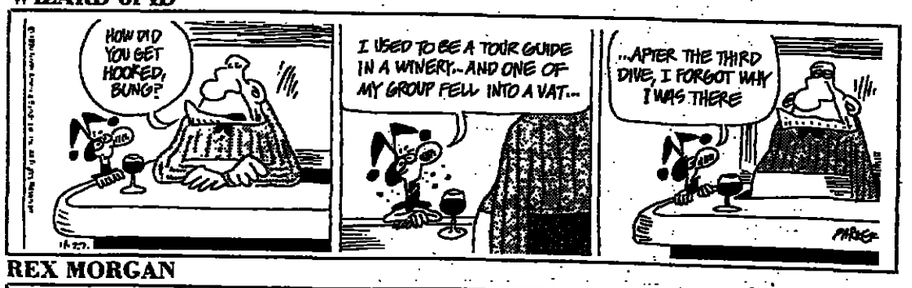
PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

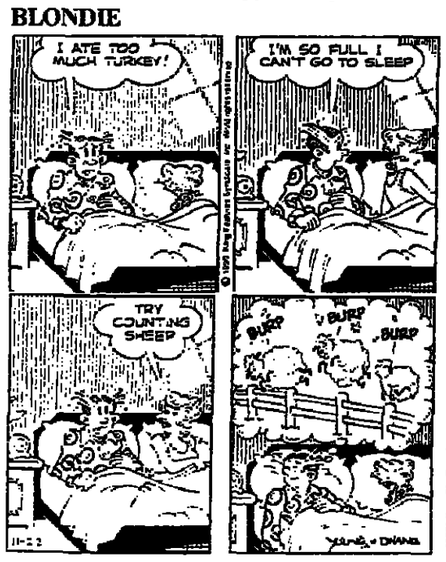


REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE, THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RIBBE

CLATH

BURPAT

WUNSIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: IN " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HEAVY JUICE WEASEL SWIVEL
Answer: What there was in the courthouse — MORE "JAW" THAN LAW

هكذا من الأصل

صكزا من الأصل

SPORTS

Full Count for Baseball: Henderson MVP, Clemens Fined, Pay Soars

Fielder Is Edged Out in AL

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OAKLAND, California — Rickey Henderson's dazzling array of talents — speed, power, batting and defense — impressed voters more than the sheer power of Detroit's Cecil Fielder, bringing the Oakland Athletics' star the American League's most valuable player award.

Henderson capped the finest overall season of his 11-year career by getting 14 of the 28 first-place votes in balloting by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

"Rickey's the best leadoff man I've ever seen," said Hall of Famer Willie Mays, whose No. 24 is worn by Henderson and the National League MVP, Barry Bonds of Pittsburgh. "They're both my kids, both great players. Rickey has everything it takes, the hitting and running and fielding. I've never seen a leadoff man who can do all the things he does so well."

Henderson's 317 points put him just ahead of Fielder, who led the majors with 51 home runs and drove in 132 runs. Fielder drew 10 first-place votes and 286 points in voting by two writers in each AL city.

Henderson and Fielder were the only players named on all 28 ballots in the voting, which was done before the playoffs.

In Detroit, Fielder was all dressed up in a double-breasted, light cream-colored suit, white shirt and silk tie, expecting to receive the award. When he did not, he told a news conference at Tiger Stadium, "There's nothing you can do about it. You can't yell and scream about it. The people that voted felt what I did was second-best. I just have to live with that."

Fielder added, "I did everything I could do except fill in the ballots."

Fielder, who in 1989 starred in Japan with the Hanshin Tigers, this season became the 11th player in major league history, and the first since George Foster in 1977, to hit 50 or more homers. He also helped transform Detroit from a last-place team into a third-place club.

At a news conference Tuesday at Oakland Coliseum, Henderson, who turns 32 on Christmas Day, said he expected the balloting to be close.

"I felt like I was cheated the last three times I was involved in the voting," he said. "But it's not my decision. You can't take away what Cecil did, and if he had won, I would have tipped my hat to him and not felt cheated this time."

Henderson, who earned a $100,000 bonus for winning the MVP award, batted a career-high .325, scored 119 runs, stole 65 bases to win his 10th stolen-base title and hit 28 home runs. *(AP, UPI, NYT)*

The Voting

Voting, with first-, second- and third-place votes and total points on a 14-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis:

Player	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Henderson, Oak	14	11	2	317
Fielder, Det.	10	8	5	286
Clemens, Bos	3	4	7	212
Gruber, Tor	-	2	12	175
Thigpen, Chi	-	3	-	170
Eckersley, Oak	1	-	-	112
Brett, KC	-	-	-	60
Stewart, Oak	-	-	1	56
Welch, Oak	-	-	-	54
McGriff, Tor	-	-	-	30
McGwire, Oak	-	-	-	29
Canseco, Oak	-	-	-	26
Burks, Bos	-	-	-	25
Palmeiro, Tex	-	-	-	22
Fisk, Chi	-	-	-	16
Parker, Mil	-	-	-	11
Gallien, Chi	-	-	-	10
Reed, Bos	-	-	1	9
Griffey, Sea	-	-	-	7
Trammell, Det	-	-	-	7
Pena, Bos	-	-	-	6
Bosio, Bos	-	-	-	5
Jones, Cle	-	-	-	3
Ripken, Bal	-	-	-	2
Ryan, Tex	-	-	-	1
Stieb, Tor	-	-	-	1

Boston Pitcher Also Suspended

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Roger Clemens, the Boston Red Sox pitcher who was ejected from the fourth game of the American League Championship Series on Oct. 10 after a verbal run-in with umpire Terry Cooney, has been fined $10,000 and suspended for the first five games of the 1991 season because of the incident.

The punitive action on Tuesday by the American League may not end hostilities, however. The players' union, saying that the incident goes to the heart of its charge that umpires are becoming increasingly aggressive on the field, plans to fight the ruling.

That course may not only take the appeal past the American League president, Bobby Brown, and right to the door of Commissioner Fay Vincent, but it may also pit the union, the Major League Players' Association, against the umpires' union on the eve of the umpires' contract negotiations with major league baseball.

Neither Clemens nor his agents, Randy and Alan Hendricks, would comment on Brown's ruling Tuesday, but Lou Gorman, the general manager of the Red Sox, said he was given an indication by the agents that the pitcher would appeal. If so, the fine and penalty would be held in abeyance until an appeal was heard by Brown.

Donald Fehr, the executive director of the players' union, said the pitcher, a 21-game winner this season, would fight the additional penalties, "unless he's had some great change of heart that I have not been made aware of as of yet."

"If this decision holds, the problem is going to get bigger," Fehr said. "There are a lot of issues that have to be touched on here. Umpires have become, clearly, without question, too emotionally involved in the game. And the bottom line is that when an umpire has a problem with a player, he has recourse, but a player who has a problem with an umpire does not.

"Umpires are protected. They are not graded publicly, something that, as everyone knows, players and management have to deal with on a daily basis."

Richie Phillips, the general counsel of the Major League Umpires' Association, could not be reached for comment.

Clemens, the first player since 1972 to be ejected from a playoff game for reasons other than using foreign substances on equipment, has become a cause célèbre for the union. But the union had vociferously objected to umpires' actions several times this summer.

"Something has to be done," Fehr said. "Umpires are not automatically right, even though they wear a blue uniform."

One of 5 Players Makes $1 Million

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More than one-fifth of major league baseball players earned $1 million or more this year, a salary survey indicates.

The survey, based on contract data obtained from management and player sources, showed that the $1 million plateau was attained by 162 players, or 22 percent, of the 735 who were on major league rosters or the disabled list on Aug. 31. Last year, 106 players, or 14.7 percent, gained that level.

For the first time, a player reached $3 million or more this year, with Robin Yount of Milwaukee earning $3.2 million. Twenty-eight other players, up from 20 a year earlier, hit or surpassed $2 million.

Five teams, including the American League division champions, Oakland and Boston, had 10 players who earned $1 million or more. The others were Kansas City, San Francisco and the New York Mets.

At the other end of the spectrum, Baltimore had only one player, Cal Ripken Jr., in the $1 million class. The Orioles had the smallest payroll in the majors, $7.98 million (the only one under $10 million) and the lowest average salary, $275,244.

Salaries have escalated dramatically since free agency was created in 1976, and they became such a sore point with owners that they engaged in a three-year conspiracy against free agents to halt the escalation.

That period of collusion, ended by arbitrators' decisions, will cost each club $10.77 million in a settlement that is being negotiated by lawyers for the two sides. The penalty has prompted some clubs, especially those in smaller markets, to say they will have to temper their contract offers to players.

Pittsburgh is a team that faces particularly difficult financial decisions. The Pirates' $589,980 average salary placed them 15th among the 26 clubs in salaries. But with their division championship, the performances of many of their players and a large group of free agents the payroll will soar. At the moment, if they don't make competitive offers, they stand to lose Sid Bream, Zane Smith and Don Slaught, among others, as free agents.

According to the survey conducted by The New York Times, the Oakland Athletics, who lost to the Cincinnati Reds in the World Series, had the highest average salary, $800,586. The Reds were 17th among the 26 clubs, at $555,895. Their highest-paid player was pitcher Tom Browning, earning $2.125 million; he was followed by outfielder Eric Davis at $2.1 million.

The total major league payroll was $434,750,701 and the average salary $591,498, an increase of $100,000 and 20 percent over last year's average.

Food for Thought

Ray Stubblebine/Reuters

George Foreman waved a turkey leg at a news conference for his April 19 heavyweight title fight with Evander Holyfield, right, the current champion. Foreman, who is 42 and weighs more than 250 pounds, had a cart full of food delivered to the event at the New York Grand Hyatt Hotel on Tuesday by a hotel employee shouting, "Room service for George Foreman." The challenger told a smiling Holyfield, "Don't get smart or I'll put you between two slices of bread and eat you."

Basketball's Big Men: A Move Off Center

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George Mikan chuckled when asked what would have happened to a 6-foot-10 (2-meter) player of his day who launched a set shot during a game or, worse yet, attempted to break a press or create his own shot by dribbling the ball.

"He'd get bawled out, of course," said Mikan, who is generally regarded as the first great center in the modern era of professional basketball.

At 6-10 and 240 pounds (109 kilograms), Mikan dominated the game at each end of the floor, first at DePaul, later as a prolific scorer with the Minneapolis Lakers. For all of his prominence, however, Mikan said he always remembered never to cross the invisible line that separated centers from everyone else on the team.

"The only time I would shoot from the outside was in practice, and then it was only when we were shooting for milk shakes," Mikan recalled. "And as far as ball handling goes, I always said that when I dribbled, it was two bounces and a kick."

Had he been at McDonough Arena in Washington last week, Mikan would have seen Alonzo Mourning, Georgetown's 6-10 center, playing on the perimeter, taking an occasional 15-foot jump shot, racing down court to block a forward's shot on the wing, then streaking back to finish off a fast break.

"I think it's wonderful," said Mikan, who retired in 1955 and is a lawyer in Minnesota. "You have guys running like deer; they're bigger, well-coordinated and they can do an awful lot of things. When I played, it was the center's duty to be within 10 feet of the basket."

From Mikan to Mourning, the center position is on the verge of being liberated from the image of the lumbering bulldozer that has haunted the position since Dr. Naismith erected his first peach basket.

The changing roles can be seen clearly in college where coaches, faced with an ever-present shortage of true centers, have adopted an array of systems — like the passing game and motion offenses — that involve all five players and demand fluency in a variety of skills.

Last season, Nevada-Las Vegas won the national collegiate title with a style in which the traditional center position was adapted to a breakneck, running offense. Loyola Marymount set records and advanced to the quarterfinals of the tournament with an offense in which every position operated in overdrive.

While fans enjoy this burgeoning versatility at the pivot, there is an underlying despair among some coaches that in a game that places a premium on height, the tallest people are moving farther away from the basket.

"Nobody wants to be a center," said Bob Wentzel, the head basketball coach at Rutgers. "Centers want to be power forwards, power forwards want to be small forwards, small forwards want to be guards and everybody wants to be the point guard. You want to know where the centers are? Ask Magic, he screwed it all up."

Most coaches agree that the appearance of Magic Johnson, a 6-9 guard for Michigan State, and Larry Bird, 6-9 swingman for Indiana State, in the 1979 NCAA final accelerated the trend of players over 6-8 focusing on skills like ball handling, passing and long-range shooting that had been reserved for smaller players.

"It more depends on a person's ability than his size," said John Thompson, the head coach at Georgetown. "Years ago, we used to put the smallest man on the team at point guard, the biggest guy at center, the next to the smallest in another position. Now you do it according to his ability or his talents."

Mourning is a prime example of how liberation of the pivot position has affected even those players who were quite comfortable playing with their backs to the basket.

Two seasons ago, Mourning was regarded as the nation's premier high school center. Three years later, the 6-10 junior is learning to play power forward, a position that has become almost interchangeable with center, but one that also calls for the dexterity associated with a small forward.

Mourning will split the pivot with Dikembe Mutombo, a 7-2 junior. For all practical purposes, however, Mourning has taken a sabbatical from the position to become more adept at facing the basket, passing, floating back and forth between the perimeter and the blocks and hitting the outside shot.

"I still see myself as a center, I'll always see myself as a center," he said. "But it's good to know the functions of the other position on the floor, especially the forward spot."

The new versatility at the pivot has sparked debates among coaches over whether bringing the center in from the cold has been good for the game. Not everyone is convinced it has.

John Wooden, whose UCLA teams won 10 national championships, thinks that the advent of the 6-10 player who can do it all has caused a deterioration of teamwork.

Wooden coached two of the most outstanding centers in college basketball, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, then known as Lew Alcindor, and Bill Walton. Yet he fit them tightly into the framework of a team and said he would do the same with talented players in the 1990s.

Coaches like Thompson have become more open to allowing skills to dictate positi n. "Magic came in the gym to work out with kids during the preseason," he said. "Magic may be bigger than everybody on our team, yet you see a guy like Magic getting out on the break handling the ball you realize that it depends more on a person's ability than his size. What are you going to tell Magic, 'Play center?' "

Wooden said that is exactly what he would have told Johnson. "I'd say, 'I've got a 6-foot fellow who could play the point,' " he said. " 'Maybe not as well as you can, but you can play the front line much better than he can. So because of the sum total of the two of you, the group is going to be more,' and that is what I'm always interested in: the sum total."

The liberation movement has not taken the National Basketball Association by storm. Post play is routinely like combat. So while general managers appreciate the newly evolved versatility of big men, muscle ultimately wins out.

"First of all, they pay the center the most money; that's the bottom line right there," Mourning said. "Traditionally you've seen that the big money is given to the centers. Not only that, centers are looked at more than any other position on the floor. The center can have a major effect on another team's play, especially if he's able to pass, hit cutters, block shots and rebound.

"When you think of center, you think of center of attention."

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Boston	7	2	.778	—
New York	6	4	.600	1½
Philadelphia	6	4	.600	1½
Miami	3	6	.333	4
Washington	2	7	.222	5
New Jersey	2	8	.200	5½
Central Division				
Detroit	7	2	.778	—
Milwaukee	7	3	.700	½
Cleveland	6	4	.600	1½
Charlotte	6	6	.500	2½
Chicago	5	5	.500	2½
Atlanta	4	6	.400	3½
Indiana	4	5	.444	3
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	5	2	.714	—
Houston	6	4	.600	½
Dallas	5	4	.556	1
Minnesota	4	6	.400	2½
Utah	3	6	.333	3
Orlando	3	7	.300	3½
Denver	1	9	.100	5½
Pacific Division				
Portland	9	0	1.000	—
Golden State	8	3	.727	2
Phoenix	5	3	.625	3½
Seattle	4	4	.500	4½
LA Clippers	4	5	.444	5
LA Lakers	4	5	.444	5
Sacramento	1	7	.125	7½

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Atlanta 24 31 36 36—127
Charlotte 36 34 39 17—126

Wilkins 8-17 12-14 29, Willis 7-15 2-2 16; Reid 8-13 7-9 23, Newman 7-15 8-10 22. Rebounds: Atlanta 47 (Wilkins 10), Charlotte 61 (Gattison 17). Assists: Atlanta 33 (Wilkins 7), Charlotte 37 (Bogues 17).

Detroit 22 27 26 31—106
Miami 17 14 23 36—90

Salley 8-10 8-9 24, Aguirre 8-15 6-6 22; Rice 7-15 4-4 19, Douglas 7-15 2-3 16. Rebounds: Detroit 52 (Lohaus 9), Miami 47 (Long 8). Assists: Detroit 26 (Thomas 14), Miami 21 (Douglas 7).

Sacramento 25 28 15 19—87
Washington 29 9 28 14—82

Tisdale 8-15 7-8 23, Carr 6-18 3-3 15; King 10-30 9-16 45, Grant 7-13 0-1 14. Rebounds: Sacramento 50 (Tisdale 8), Washington 49 (Walker 13). Assists: Sacramento 18 (Sparrow 5), Washington 18 (Grant 4).

Houston 28 24 22 46—115
New York 27 15 25 27— 88

Olajuwon 14-19 2-2 30, Maxwell 5-12 2-4 16; G.Wilkins 8-15 1-2 17, Ewing 5-16 4-4 14, Vandeweghe 5-14 2-2 14. Rebounds: Houston 50 (L.Smith 10), New York 51 (Oakley 12). Assists: Houston 29 (K.Smith 9), New York 22 (Oakley, Jackson, G.Wilkins, Cheeks 4).

Minnesota 27 18 19 28 8—92
Dallas 26 14 21 22 7—91

Campbell 10-22 8-8 28, Mitchell 10-18 6-6 26; Blackman 12-18 8-9 32, Harper 6-18 8-8 17. Rebounds: Minnesota 50 (Corbin 14), Dallas 40 (Donaldson, White 9). Assists: Minnesota 22 (Corbin, Richardson 8), Dallas 20 (Harper 12).

New Jersey 20 24 22 22— 88
Seattle 23 25 29 28—105

Theus 13-22 2-5 29, Coleman 5-13 5-6 15; McDaniel 14-25 3-4 35, Threatt 9-18 4-5 22. Rebounds: New Jersey 56 (Coleman 13), Seattle 55 (Kemp 8). Assists: New Jersey 18 (Morris 5), Seattle 22 (Payton 9).

Orlando 20 24 23 43—128
Golden State 34 30 27 33—124

Catledge 4-10 9-11 17, Scott 6-13 0-0 16; Hardaway 8-17 5-5 23, Marciulionis 6-10 7-9 19. Rebounds: Orlando 59 (Catledge, Wright 10), Golden State 55 (Hill 8). Assists: Orlando 28 (Vincent 8), Golden State 25 (Hardaway 11).

COLLEGE EXHIBITION GAMES

FCA 104, U.S. International 101
Florida 71, Brazil 63
George Washington 90, Soviet Union 82
High Five America 94, Fresno St. 87
Hofstra 73, Sydney Kings, Australia 58
Illinois 97, Athletes in Action 96
Israel National Team 88, E. Michigan 47
Lithuania 96, Northwestern 85
Maryland All-Stars 105, Delaware 92
N. Illinois 79, Marathon Oil 67
Oklahoma St. 99, Spirit Express 82
S. Illinois 103, Latvia National 96
San Diego 87, Illawarra, Australia 58
UCLA 108, TTL Bambera, Germany 64
W. Kentucky 86, Adelaide, Australia 59

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
WALES CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
NY Rangers	15	6	3	33	95	69
New Jersey	12	10	1	25	84	75
Philadelphia	12	10	1	25	79	74
Pittsburgh	10	8	2	22	86	72
Washington	11	12	0	22	72	75
NY Islanders	8	12	0	16	58	77
Adams Division						
Boston	12	6	4	28	69	64
Montreal	11	9	3	25	71	70
Hartford	8	9	3	19	52	61
Buffalo	7	8	5	19	65	67
Quebec	3	17	3	9	55	100
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Chicago	16	6	2	34	83	53
St. Louis	15	5	1	31	75	53
Detroit	8	10	3	19	75	84
Minnesota	4	13	5	13	54	78
Toronto	4	18	1	9	65	112
Smythe Division						
Los Angeles	15	4	1	31	89	58
Calgary	13	8	2	28	98	73
Vancouver	10	11	0	20	64	74
Winnipeg	8	13	2	18	74	82
Edmonton	5	12	2	12	52	68

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Winnipeg 0 1 1—2
St. Louis 1 0 3—4

Elynuik (9), Paslawski (5); Lowry (6), Mannesso (5), G.Cavallini (4), Wilson (3). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Joseph) 4-8-7—19. St. Louis (on Tabaracci) 19-8-10—37.

Chicago 3 0 0—3
Edmonton 0 1 0—1

Chelios (7), Creighton (6), Roenick (12); Anderson (2). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Ranford) 12-11-8—31. Edmonton (on Beitour) 6-7-6—19.

New Jersey 0 2 2—4
Los Angeles 2 2 1—5

Muller (8), Stastny (6), MacLean 2 (8); Sandstrom 3 (12) Gretzky (14), Tonelli (4). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Bernhaume) 12-11-17—40. Los Angeles (on Terreri) 10-13-15—38.

TRANSACTIONS

FOOTBALL
National Football League

ATLANTA—Activated John Scully, guard. Put Tim Gordon, safety, on injured reserve.

MINNESOTA—Activated D.J. Dozier, running back, from the exempt list. Waived Walker Lee Ashley, linebacker, and Gilbert Renfroe, quarterback. Waived Kerry Owens, linebacker, from the practice squad.

NEW ORLEANS—Re-signed Buford Jordan, fullback. Placed Bobby Morse, fullback, on injured reserve.

PHOENIX—Waived Elston Ricsie, defensive end. Activated Cris Patterson, nose tackle, from the practice squad. Added Dana Wells, nose tackle, to the practice roster.

SAN DIEGO—Suspended Jeff Mills, linebacker, for one week for conduct detrimental to the team.

WASHINGTON—Released Brian Davis, cornerback. Activated Johnny Thomas, defensive back, and Stephen Hobbes, wide receiver, from injured reserve.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

BUFFALO—Sold Donald Audette, right wing, will miss the rest of the season due to a knee injury.

HARTFORD—Recalled Daryl Reaugh, goaltender, from Springfield, American Hockey League. Assigned Kay Whitmore, goaltender, and Jerpus Baca, defenseman, to Springfield.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Traded Dave Crossman, defenseman, to the Hartford Whalers for Ray Ferraro, center. Recalled Dave Chyzowski, left wing, from Capital District, American Hockey League. Assigned Greg Parks, center, and Tom Fitzgerald, left wing, to Capital District.

PHILADELPHIA—Suspended Kerry Huffman, defenseman, indefinitely without pay for leaving the team without permission.

QUEBEC—Sent Owen Nolan, right wing, to Halifax, American Hockey League for rehabilitation. Sent Scott Pearson and Everett Sanipass, left wings, to Halifax. Recalled Jamie Baker and Stephane Morin, centers, and Ken Quinney, right wing, from Halifax.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

NBA—Fined James Donaldson, Dallas Mavericks center, $3,000, and Byron Scott, Los Angeles Lakers guard, $1,000, for fighting in a game on Nov. 16.

COLLEGE

BROCKPORT STATE—Named John Izzo track and field coach.

CONNECTICUT—Agreed in terms with Jim Calhoun, men's basketball coach, on a four-year contract. Signed Tom Jackson, football coach, to a three-year contract, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1990.

FLORIDA STATE—Said that Lean Fowler, defensive back; Eric Gibbs and Phillip King, linebackers; and William Floyd, running back, have been suspended for Saturday's game against Memphis State for missing classes.

HUNTER—Named Terry Wansart, acting athletic director, athletic director.

KENT STATE—Fired Dick Crum, football coach.

NORTH CAROLINA—Agreed to a three-year contract extension with Mack Brown, football coach, through the 1995 season.

NORTH TEXAS—Said that the contract of Corky Nelson, athletic director and head football coach, will not be renewed when it expires Dec. 31. Named Doug Ray acting athletic director.

NORTHEASTERN—Announced the resignation of Paul Pawlak, football coach, resigned, effective June 30.

SOUTHERN METHODIST—Said that Forrest Gross, athletic director and football coach, will relinquish his coaching duties following Saturday's game but remain as athletic director.

BASEBALL

MVP Winners

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1990—Rickey Henderson, Oakland; 1989—Robin Yount, Milwaukee; 1988—Jose Canseco, Oakland; 1987—George Bell, Toronto; 1986—Roger Clemens, Boston; 1985—Don Mattingly, New York; 1984—Willie Hernandez, Detroit; 1983—Cal Ripken, Baltimore; 1982—Robin Yount, Milwaukee; 1981—Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee;

1980—George Brett, Kansas City; 1979—Don Baylor, California; 1978—Jim Rice, Boston; 1977—Rod Carew, Minnesota; 1976—Thurman Munson, New York; 1975—Fred Lynn, Boston; 1974—Jeff Burroughs, Texas; 1973—Reggie Jackson, Oakland; 1972—Dick Allen, Chicago; 1971—Vida Blue, Oakland;

1970—Boog Powell, Baltimore; 1969—Harmon Killebrew, Minnesota; 1968—Denny McLain, Detroit; 1967—Carl Yastrzemski, Boston; 1966—Frank Robinson, Baltimore;

1965—Zoilo Versalles, Minnesota; 1964—Brooks Robinson, Baltimore; 1963—Elston Howard, New York; 1962—Mickey Mantle, New York; 1961—Roger Maris, New York;

1960—Roger Maris, New York; 1959—Nellie Fox, Chicago; 1958—Jackie Jensen, Boston; 1957—Mickey Mantle, New York; 1956—Mickey Mantle, New York; 1955—Yogi Berra, New York; 1954—Yogi Berra, New York; 1953—Al Rosen, Cleveland; 1952—Bobby Shantz, Philadelphia; 1951—Yogi Berra, New York;

1950—Phil Rizzuto, New York; 1949—Ted Williams, Boston; 1948—Lou Boudreau, Cleveland; 1947—Joe DiMaggio, New York; 1946—Ted Williams, Boston; 1945—Hal Newhouser, Detroit; 1944—Hal Newhouser, Detroit; 1943—Spud Chandler, New York; 1942—Joe Gordon, New York; 1941—Joe DiMaggio, New York;

1940—Hank Greenberg, Detroit; 1939—Joe DiMaggio, New York; 1938—Jimmy Foxx, Philadelphia; 1937—Charley Gehringer, Detroit; 1936—Lou Gehrig, New York; 1935—Hank Greenberg, Detroit; 1934—Mickey Cochrane, Detroit; 1933—Jimmy Foxx, Philadelphia; 1932—Jimmy Foxx, Philadelphia; 1931—Lefty Grove, Philadelphia.

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ART BUCHWALD

Merci Donnant (bis)

(One day a shepherd boy was out walking with his sheep along the Champs-Elysées in Paris when he tripped over a bûche de Noël. In anger he kicked it and found this scroll underneath explaining Thanksgiving to the French. Victor Hugo translated the document, and since then it has provided enlightenment to generations of French citizens who never understood what Americans did in November. The original scroll rests in a glass pavilion designed by I.M. Pei at the Louvre.)

ONE of our most important holidays is Thanksgiving Day, known in France as *le Jour de Merci Donnant.*

Le Jour de Merci Donnant was first started by a group of Pilgrims *(Pèlerins)* who fled from *l'Angleterre* before the McCarran Act to found a colony in the New World *(le Nouveau Monde)* where they could shoot Indians *(les Peaux-Rouges)* and eat turkey *(dinde)* to their hearts' content.

Buchwald

They landed at a place called Plymouth (now a famous *voiture Américaine)* in a wooden sailing ship called the Mayflower, or *Fleur de Mai,* in 1620. But while the *Pèlerins* were killing the *dindes* the *Peaux-Rouges* were killing the *Pèlerins* and there were several hard winters ahead for both of them. The only way the *Peaux-Rouges* helped the *Pèlerins* was when they taught them to grow corn *(maïs).* The reason they did this was that they liked corn with their *Pèlerins.*

□

In 1623, after another harsh year, the *Pèlerins'* crops were so good that they decided to have a celebration and give thanks because more *maïs* was raised by the *Pèlerins* than *Pèlerins* were killed by *Peaux-Rouges.*

Every year on *le Jour de Merci Donnant,* parents tell their children an amusing story about the first celebration.

It concerns a brave *capitaine* named Miles Standish (known in France as *Kilomètres Deboutish)* and a shy young *lieutenant* named Jean Alden. Both of them were in love with a flower of Plymouth called Priscilla Mullens (no translation). The *vieux capitaine* said to the *jeune lieutenant:*

"Go to the damsel Priscilla *(Allez très vite chez Priscilla),* the loveliest maiden of Plymouth *(la plus jolie demoiselle de Plymouth).* Say that a blunt old captain, a man not of words but of action *(un vieux Fanfan la Tulipe),* offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier. Not in these words, you know, but this, in short, is my meaning.

"I am a maker of war *(Je suis un fabricant de la guerre)* and not a maker of phrases. You, bred as a scholar *(Vous, qui êtes pain comme un étudiant),* can say it in elegant language, such as you read in your books of the pleadings and wooings of lovers, such as you think best adapted to win the heart of the maiden."

□

Although Jean was fit to be tied *(convenable à être emballé),* friendship prevailed over love and he went to his duty. But instead of using elegant language, he blurted out his mission. Priscilla was muted with amazement and sorrow *(rendue muette par l'étonnement et la tristesse).*

At length she exclaimed, interrupting the ominous silence: "If the great captain of Plymouth is so very eager to wed me, why does he not come himself and take the trouble to woo me?" *(Où est-il, le vieux Kilomètres? Pourquoi ne vient-il pas auprès de moi pour tenter sa chance?)*

Jean said that *Kilomètres Deboutish* was very busy and didn't have time for those things. He staggered on, telling her what a wonderful husband *Kilomètres* would make. Finally Priscilla arched her eyebrows and said in a tremulous voice: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jean?" *(Chacun à son gout.)*

□

And so, on the fourth Thursday in November, American families sit down at a large table brimming with tasty dishes, and for the only time during the year eat better than the French do.

No one can deny that *le Jour de Merci Donnant* is a *grande fête* and no matter how well fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to *Kilomètres Deboutish,* who made this great day possible.

Nicholas II of Russia: A Czar Is Reborn

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

SVERDLOVSK, U.S.S.R. — Seventy-two years after the Bolshevik secret police here slaughtered the last Russian monarch, his wife, son, four daughters, family doctor and three servants, Czar Nicholas II is rallying the kind of popular following that eluded him in life.

He was a vacillating, uncharismatic autocrat, but the Nicholas revival is driven less by how he ruled than by how he died — an event that set a modern standard for state ruthlessness and that cuts at the heart of the official Communist myth.

For as Western historians have long believed, and as a Soviet newspaper confirmed this week in contradiction of 72 years of official denial, the decision to kill the royal family was ordered by Lenin himself.

Here in the city where it happened, 1,400 kilometers (870 miles) east of Moscow, the cult of the Romanovs has risen from the underground into the unexpectedly warm embrace of both church and state.

At first there was just a simple wooden cross, erected anonymously one night on the site where the Bolsheviks carried out the execution. Then someone boldly replaced the marker with one of iron. The shrine became a focal point for prayer meetings and political rallies, and a favorite place for brides and grooms to toast the future after weddings.

This summer the Sverdlovsk City Council, no longer in the firm grip of the Communists, authorized construction of a modest chapel on the spot, possibly to be accompanied by an exhibition hall and conference center for pilgrims and tourists. But even that was not enough to satisfy the growing cult of the last czar. Now the Russian Orthodox archbishop of Sverdlovsk says the church has approved plans to build a grand church on the site.

"Eventually, he will of course be canonized as a saint," Archbishop Melkhisedek added in an interview. "It is a matter of time."

The Romanov czar and his family were imprisoned in the ornate whitewashed home requisitioned for the purpose from a retired army engineer named Nikolai Ipatyev.

In the early morning dark of July 17, 1918, they were taken to the basement and shot by local members of the Bolshevik secret police. Bullets ricocheted from the jewels hidden in the corsets of the royal daughters, who had to be finished off with bayonets.

When the screams died down, the bodies were carted to the countryside, stripped, burned and tossed in a mine shaft. The next night, to prevent a cult of the Romanovs, the leader of the firing squad exhumed the remains, doused them with disfiguring acid and reburied them in a secret grave.

The Bolshevik authorities at first reported that the czar alone had been executed after the discovery of a plot to liberate him. It was not until several years later that the authorities permitted publication of an article disclosing that his family had been killed along with him.

"The manner in which the massacre was prepared and carried out," Richard Pipes, the Harvard historian, writes in his new history of the Russian Revolution, "at first denied and then justified, has something uniquely odious about it, something that radically distinguishes it from previous acts of regicide and brands it as a prelude to 20th-century mass murder."

The official version, still maintained by party historians, is that local Bolsheviks decided independently in the heat of the civil war to execute the family so they would not become a rallying point for the White Guards who were closing in.

"Lenin did not know a thing about it," said Mikhail P. Mchedlov, deputy director of the party's Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Moscow. "There are documents that describe Lenin's life by hours and minutes. No documents calling for the murder of the czar's family have been found."

But this week the weekly Argumenty i Fakty demolished the official version for its 33 million subscribers. The paper published the findings of Edvard Radzinsky, a playwright who has doggedly been researching a book on the last czar and who unearthed the reminiscences of Lenin's bodyguard, Alexei Akhimov.

Akhimov recounted how he personally delivered Lenin's death order to the telegraph office, bringing back the telegraph tape to preserve the explosive secret. The telegram was also signed by Yakov M. Sverdlov, the head of state, for whom this city, called Yekaterinburg at the time of the killing, was renamed in 1924.

Soviet authorities have long recognized the czar's memory as a threat. Many Russian Orthodox believers view Nicholas as a martyr despite the church's long reluctance to touch this official taboo. An émigré Russian Orthodox Church based in New York, the Orthodox Church Abroad, sometimes called the Karlovci Synod, canonized the imperial family as saints in 1981.

The New York Times

A cross marking the spot of the Romanovs' execution. It says, "Here, 1918, the czar was killed."

In 1977, when new accounts of the killing were being beamed into the Soviet Union by Western radio, the Communist Party Politburo issued a secret order to have the Ipatyev house destroyed.

Boris N. Yeltsin, who was then the party boss in Sverdlovsk, sent bulldozers in the middle of the night to level the house. "I can well imagine that sooner or later we will be ashamed of this piece of barbarism," Yeltsin, now the president of the Russian Republic, said in a recent memoir.

In the more tolerant climate of *glasnost,* the Romanov revival has come slowly into the open. Newspapers and magazines have published extensive reports pried from the archives on the life and death of the royal family, and a major movie on the death of the Romanovs is in production. Descendants of Russian nobility have formed their own organization to lobby for rehabilitation.

The glorification of Nicholas has been taken up by small groups of monarchists and other self-styled Russian patriots, some of whom rally anti-Semitic passions by noting that both the leader of the death squad, Yakov M. Yurovsky, and Sverdlov were Jews.

Last year on the anniversary of the killing, the police broke up a rally at the now vacant site of the Ipatyev house. When church officials rejected an appeal to come to the defense of those arrested, a number of believers broke off and declared their affiliation with the émigré church.

It was largely to head off a mass defection that Archbishop Melkhisedek went to Moscow in late October and won the blessing of Patriarch Alexy for construction of a church. To finesse for now the question of sainthood, the church is to be named for all the martyrs of Russia.

"There will be no baptisms, no funerals, no weddings," the archbishop said. "It will be a place of pilgrimage, a place for repentance, a place of prayer."

"The people loved Emperor Nicholas," the archbishop added. "And after his execution, his memory still lives with the people, not as a saint but as someone executed without court verdict, unjustly, as a sufferer for his faith and for orthodoxy."

PEOPLE

Liz Taylor Discusses Brush With the Reaper

Elizabeth Taylor, 58, says her doctors were blunt with her when she was hospitalized earlier this year with pneumonia. "They told me that I was dying," she said in a newspaper interview. "They said it in front of my sons, too." She said she had made it clear to her doctors that she did not want to linger on a life-support system. She said that she has given up smoking, "my last vice." She added: "Oh, God, it's awful. I'm getting so pure. Thank God there are one or two things left." One of them is sex, "but that's not sinful."

□

Despite winning a legal skirmish, prosecutors in the Christian Brando murder case said they would drop further efforts to secure testimony from the suspect's half-sister, Cheyenne Brando, if doctors declare her mental or physical health too fragile. "If we determine that Cheyenne Brando cannot come to the U.S. because it would be detrimental to her physically or emotionally, then we will not pursue her further," said Steven Barshop, deputy district attorney in Los Angeles. Cheyenne Brando attempted suicide twice earlier this month and is confined to a mental hospital.

□

The pop star Michael Jackson is in the final stages of a renegotiation of his contract with CBS Records that will guarantee the singer, already the highest-paid performer in the record business, the most lucrative deal in pop music history, record industry executives say. They say the reclusive singer will be assured of more — and perhaps much more — for each record than the $18 million he would receive for his final album under his current contract. It is not clear how many albums would be included in a new contract. His 1983 album "Thriller" has sold more than 40 million copies worldwide, making it the biggest selling recording in history.

□

A neighbor of the pop star Madonna has sued the singer, contending that she failed to trim her trees and a hedge, which he said block his view of the city. Donald Robinson, Madonna's neighbor in the Hollywood Hills section of Los Angeles, contends that several trees and a hedge along a driveway block the view from his property.

TODAY'S

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Appears on Page 4

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